The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 46. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Bob Ingersoll was born in Lee, Mass.

—Mr. Schurz is lame from his late accident.

—It costs $215 per night to illuminate the Centennial Main Building.

—The London police are to be treated like bottled beer. Cork is to be used to preserve their heads.

—The last New York bankrupt had twenty-two servants in the house, enough to eat him out of house and home.

—Prof. Huxley lectures precisely like a college professor. He aims to be understood rather than to be admired.

—Score one more for Yale. One of this year's graduates has accepted a position as palace car conductor on a Massachusetts railroad.

—As an evidence of woman's confiding nature, it is mentioned that a young lady in Indianapolis was married the other day to a Mr. Forget.

—Tramps and Indians are smarter than white men. They go on raids all summer and come into the almshouses and agencies in winter.

—Married, in San Francisco, a wealthy widow to her coachman. Sincerely mourned and deeply lamented by a large circle of acquaintances.

—The Louisville *Courier Journal* calls Sitting Bull "sedentary taurus." Sitting Bull thinks of calling at Louisville the next time he comes East.

—In nearly all the leading cities of the land contributions are being taken up for the benefit of suffering Savannah. Pittsburgh as yet has taken no steps in the matter.

—What are we coming to, when a toothless man can't go to sleep without being nearly choked to death by his false grinders? That's what happened in England recently.

—"The vague rub-a-dub of vituperation" is what the *World* calls the charges which Samoy doesn't answer. The Democratic party is evidently in quest of a skilful drummer.

—General Sherman and Secretary Cameron, after a trip through the Bonanza mines at Virginia City, dropped down on San Francisco last night and were tendered a reception and serenade.

—The reports of the campaign against the Sioux continue to furnish very light and agreeable reading. Fathers even recommend this literature to their daughters, in the full assurance that it contains nothing to encourage a sensational or sanguinary taste.

—A young man was arraigned in Philadelphia recently for stealing a lot of bedspreads. He looked blank-et the reading of the charge, turned white as a sheet, and then pleaded "not quilty; but the Judge sent him down to the pillow-ry for four months.

—A Democratic farmer in Maine, says the New York *Times*, who had his orchard stripped of apples at the time of a Democratic rally, went to the polls on Monday and voted the whole Republican ticket, saying he had got enough of that kind of reformers.

—When you go to the Centennial with a family of half a dozen children, on entering the grounds just conveniently lose two or three. The police will find them, feast them upon candies and cream, and you can recover them just before going home, and everybody will be happy.

—Jay Gould, President Dillon, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company, arrived at St. Louis yesterday. It is understood their purpose is to consult regarding their interest there in connection with the late railroad movements in Missouri.

—The New York grocers report a better business than at any time since the war. The low freight rates and the large crops assist the general revival. There is a disposition to buy cautiously and pay promptly. The streets, in which the grocery establishments abound, are crowded with trucks and drays, and the sidewalks are blocked with boxes and casks.

—It is picturesquely stated that the late Dr. Winship was first made to think of muscular development by an insult received from a fellow-student when he was at Harvard. He had the spirit but not the fist of Hercules, and straightway went into training at a gymnasium. Then he ordered his ancient enemy to choose between an apology or a whipping. He received the apology.

—"Lyslu" is a beautiful gymnast, and the impressible youths of Dublin went wild over her graceful and daring didoes on the lofty trapeze, as impressible youths everywhere always will; but the other day the charming Lulu caught a stunning fall from the trapeze, and the Irish capital winced and wept over the misfortune of the sweet young creature—until they found out that she was a man.

—The Prince of Wales has quarreled with a young Earl. The trouble arose from the action of the Prince at Cowes in ordering the men on board the Earl's yacht, in the absence of their master, to race the Royal yacht. The principals met afterwards at the Yacht Club, high words were exchanged, and blows would have followed if by-standers had not interfered.

—The heretofore harmless but helpless Spitz dog has suddenly become the object of unmitigated terror to New Yorkers in general, and to New Yorkesses in particular. The reason for this sudden change is found in the fact that several persons have died of hydrophobia after having been bitten or licked by specimens of the Spitz breed. Naturally enough, the survivors object to being either caressed or chewed by the little varmints.

—Mr. Caird, who is an authority on British agriculture, shows that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom is far from abundant. This arises from the land devoted to wheat having been 678,000 acres less than the average acreage of 1874 and the seven preceding years. Mr. Caird says Great Britain will rely mainly on this country to make good the deficiency, and predicts better prices. This is good news for our farmers. Cheap freights make the prospect still better.

—The Centennial echo in England is a note of alarm. A visitor who had been to the Exhibition writes to the *Times* that the Americans are importing the best and newest machinery and the best workmen; that they are training an army of skilled workmen, who produce work fully equal in quality to the best turned out in England, and that the present commercial chaos will result in a new order of things for which England may be unprepared.

—Turkey is glad to get ten days' rest from the labor of war; more for the sake of recuperation than because she thinks an armistice will hasten peace. During the cessation of hostilities peace and reform will be talked over with the powers, but since Turkey will only inaugurate reforms on paper, any peace that would follow could not be made substantial. Servia will go into the conflict again determined to achieve peace only with independence.

—Hallett's Point Reef at Hell Gate is now undermined and drilled with 3,680 holes charged with nitro-glycerine torpedoes, which next Sunday morning will be simultaneously discharged with one flash of electricity. The work is one of the greatest engineering feats of the day, and when the reef is crushed to fragments, as it is supposed it will be by the explosion, it will render the East river entrance to New York as free from danger as the entrance now is by the narrows.

—The widow of Prince Felix Salm-Salm is about to be married at Stuttgart to an Englishman named Heneage. Years ago, under the name of Agnes Leclerq, she traveled through the Western States as a tight rope dancer in a circus, and in 1862 she married Salm-Salm, then a Brigadier in the Union army, and afterward an aid-de-camp of Maximilian in Mexico. The Prince, restored through her efforts to his position in the Prussian army, fell at Gravelotte. The widow has since resided in Germany.

—The family of a Troy brewer were aroused before daylight the other morning by martial tones in mid air. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys were marching somewhere above them, and a drill sergeant with the lungs of a Logan or a Taylor was giving them the manual of arms. After a hurried investigation they found the genial bookkeeper of the firm in a somnambulistic state, on the flat roof of the brewery, drilling an imaginary company of Boys in Blue. He had attended a torchlight procession on the previous night, and while asleep had risen in his night clothes and walked from his apartment to the adjoining roof to perfect the discipline of the boys He now has a well defined and cumulative influenza.

—Prof. Huxley is about fifty years of age. He is of medium height, broadly and solidly built, and carries himself with a quiet, gentleman-like ease and dignity. His hair is black, his whiskers slightly gray, his forehead square and massive, his eyes deep set, his nose well-shaped, his mouth and chin rather heavy, betokening great determination and pertinacity. His voice is pleasant, but not strong, and it was difficult to catch his opening sentences owing to the rustling made by belated incomers. He speaks slowly and distinctly, and with an entire absence of that accent which we on this side of the Atlantic call "English." The only peculiarity of his pronunciation was saying "ither" for "either," and even this many Americans share with him. The fact is that Prof. Huxley is no orator, nor does he even lend any of the graces of rhetoric to his subject matter. He talks simply as a lawyer might talk to a bench of judges on an obtruse point of law, and while he is clear and intelligible he does not fascinate.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Reunion at Indianapolis.

Veterans from All Parts of the Union in Attendance.

Address of Welcome by Senator O. P. Morton.

Letter from General Dix—Speech by General Garfield—Advice to the Veterans on the Presidential Question—"Vote as You Fought"—A Scathing Review of Tilden's War Record by General Logan.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The city is full to overflowing with Boys in Blue, and every train that arrives brings additional delegations from all sections of the country. During the night and this morning large delegations have arrived from New York City, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Pa.; Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Ills.; Louisville, Ky., and from the States of Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Indiana, Texas, Michigan and other States. Seventeen States are represented. Three camps, with a large number of tents, have been established for the accommodation of the veterans. The hotels and boarding houses are entertaining visitors.

Distinguished Visitors.

Among the distinguished visitors present are: Governor Hartranft of Pennsylvania; Senator Logan, Illinois; General Burnside, Rhode Island; General Garfield, Ohio; General Goodloe, Kentucky; General A. B. Norton, Texas; General Noyes, Ohio; Colonel Scoville, Cleveland; Generals Negley and Pearson, Pennsylvania; General Madison Drake, New Jersey; Colonel L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the National Association of the Boys in Blue; General Trebridge, Michigan; General James Latta, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; John H. Montgomery, Maryland. The New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, and many other delegations are accompanied by brass bands.

Reception of Delegates.

The forenoon has been occupied in the reception of delegations, assigning them to quarters, and regimental reunions. The Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, is represented by twelve members. General John A. Dix telegraphed that in consequence of sickness he will be unable to attend.

At three o'clock the veterans assembled in Circle Park, and were called to order by Gen. Spooner.

Senator Morton's Address of Welcome

After prayer by Chaplain A. C. Allon, and music by the Lombard Glee Club, Senator Morton made the address of welcome as follows:

Soldiers of the Union: To me has been assigned the grateful duty of bidding you welcome to the State of Indiana and to her capital. Every Indiana soldier bids you welcome. Every true heart bids you welcome. To the men who saved the nation by their valor upon the field of battle we owe a debt of love and gratitude which we can never repay. To refuse to manifest this love because it might be offensive to our enemies would be alike unwise, unpatriotic and unjust. It would, indeed, be a poor encouragement to patriotism in our future national troubles if you should now ignore the defenders of the nation for the purpose of conciliating those who have been its enemies. I know we are told that the time has come when we ought to forget which army a man served in; that we ought to forget whether he wore the blue or grey; that we ought to ignore all distinctions between loyalty and disloyalty, to put all men on the same platform, to blot out all differences between the two, whether in law or in politics. To do this we should be required not only to display the grossest ingratitude of which a free people could be guilty, but to strike the word "loyalty" from the pension laws, from all laws for the payment of claims, to put all upon an absolute equality, whatever may have been their merits or their crimes in the past. For us to forgive those who have lately been in rebellion is one thing, but to place them in positions of trust and power is another thing. We have forgiven those who were in rebellion, the erring men of the South, but it does not follow in reason, in justice or in wisdom, that we should place in their hands the control of this government and give to them a direction and a consideration which should belong to its defenders.

I hope, my friends, that this reunion will be to you a season of rejoicing. I hope that you will all go away from here feeling that it was good to have been here, that the chain of friendship which was first linked together in the camp, on the march, or in the field of battle will be brightened. Many of your comrades are lying in Southern graves. Many are falling by the wayside from year to year, and in a few years none will be left. But as you pass down the hill-side of time, let the hand to find honored graves, may the love and gratitude of the nation, may the choicest blessings of heaven and of earth attend you. Upon the humble graves of distinguished soldiers, who have written their name high upon the roll of fame. Their voices will come back to you like familiar echoes from the far off field in the South, where you fought them in the front rank of battle as they cheered you on to victory.

My friends, grateful for the opportunity of welcoming you to the State of Indiana, rejoicing in my heart to be in your presence, I now retire that you may hold sweet converse with your old comrades in arms. (Great and long continued applause.) I have the honor to present to you Gen. Garfield, a distinguished soldier and a distinguished statesman.

Gen. Garfield's Speech.

Gen. Garfield then responded as follows:

Comrades.—You have heard the welcome extended to you by the late Governor of Indiana. It was fitting that he should welcome you, who commissioned and sent so many of you out to the field in the days of our great war. It was fitting that you should come here and again meet him as you left him, to go out and save the flag and the nation from destruction, and you have asked me to reply to his address of welcome, and to tell him that we have come here as members of a great organization, called together, first, for social purposes, and second, to express our opinion as veterans. Socially we meet to recall the old memories and friendships formed in the days of battle, memories green forever with the glory of war and the victories which war brought. In that capacity we meet to greet each other, to look again into each others' faces, to remember the struggle through which we have passed, and to express our love for each other in the life that we are yet to live. But our second purpose is not less marked. When we were soldiers we never ceased to be citizens. It was as citizens that we went forth to act as soldiers until citizenship became honored throughout the republic. (Cheers.) We fought to make citizenship universal. (Cries of "Right, right.") We fought to make citizenship equal (cries of "Right, right") wherever the flag flies, and when we had made it both equal and universal we returned to share it and enjoy it. (Cries of "Good, good.") And in doing that we lost no rights of citizenship because we had been soldiers, and coming back into our old homes the duty of good citizens requires us to help choose our rulers. We have met here to-day on a special call of the National Committee to express our opinions in regard to the great choice that is to be made of our rulers in this centennial year. If it is the second object of our great gathering in this city—and to that object we shall devote ourselves to-day and to-morrow—that is right. We shall talk to each other and to our fellow citizens with the utmost freedom about the policy that ought to govern us and the men that ought to be appointed as the embodiment of that policy. (Cheers.) The nation has again honored you all by offering for candidate to its highest office your old comrade and friend, Rutherford B. Hayes. (Great cheering.) We have come together to send him your greeting and our cheer, and to assure him that the old confidence we felt in him in the days of peril is no less than that we feel for him in our hearts to-day. (Cheers.) That is it.

And now, soldiers, let me say a single word more in this direction. You are every day met with the words, spoken at all the street corners by a class of men in this Republic, that we ought to let by-gones be by-gones (a voice: "Never"); that we ought never to revive nor remember the great events of the war through which we have passed (A voice: "Never"). If that was a mere war of brute force, and nothing else, then I agree we ought to forget the war. Prize fighters go out into the ring to fight to see who can pound the hardest and which can stand the most pounding, and when one has given it up there is no reason why they should not shake hands, for they never had any principle at the bottom of their fighting. (Laughter.) But our war was not a prize fight of bullies. Our war was not a brutal struggle to see who was the strongest. Ideas fight more than men, and every one of you who went out into battle went under the inspiration of an idea, sacred, deep, high, far-reaching—an idea that must triumph. All hearts felt it, and we never know until long after a war is over which idea has triumphed The battle may not always be with the conquering flag. The cause that appeared lost on the field may yet win in the forum of history, and, therefore, as you believe in the sacred justice of the cause you fought for as soldiers, so you will stand around it as citizens, guarding that cause until it is carried and fixed forever in history as a great moral truth. [Cheers.] That is the reason, fellow-citizens, that we propose to stand guard around the war and the victories we won; not to awaken any bitter memories, but keep alive any hostility, not to do any discredit to any human being, but to do eternal and immortal credit to the truths of victory we won. That is what we meet for to-day (cheers); and these our fellow-citizens, we are confronted in our American politics with a united South, made up, root and branch, in its great majority of those who fought against us in the field. To this united South we respond with the better name of United States (great cheering), and the men who saved the United States from being no United States are here to-day, and throughout this republic to make it United States united forever in liberty and justice. (Cheers).

Now, gentlemen, it is my duty, in the absence of the chairman of the association, as next in order, to preside here momentarily until you ourselves shall have organized this convention for its permanent work, but before I close I must read to you what our great comrade, the chairman of this association and of the great committee organized four years ago at Pittsburgh, sends to you in place of coming himself. This document is signed by the man who gave the order more than fourteen years ago: "If any man pulls down the American flag shoot him on the spot." (Cheers.) This letter to you is signed by Gen. John A. Dix. (A voice: "Three cheers for Gen. Dix.")

Letter from Gen. Dix.

The following is the letter of Gen. Dix read by Gen. Garfield:

H'Q'RS UNION VET. NATIONAL COMM., FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY, September 18, 1876.

COMRADES—It was my purpose to be present as Chairman of your National Committee at your Convention on the 20th instant. Causes unforeseen until the last moment prevent my attendance. It is a source of unfeigned regret that I am unable to meet an assemblage of the gallant men who perilled their lives for the preservation of the Union. My regret is the deeper as it was my wish to speak a few words to you, as follows:

Soldiers—Face to face on the occasion which calls you together, its importance cannot be underestimated. It is my sincere belief that the tranquility of the country, purchased by your hardships, your perils, your endurance and your valor, depends on the election of Rutherford B. Hayes the gallant commander who led many of you to victory. Independently of all party considerations, I believe it to be far better for the South, better for the North, better for every portion of our vast republic, that the executive power of the Government should be confided to him rather than to his opponent. Placing him in the elevated position once filled by Washington you will all feel that he will enter upon the discharge of his responsible duties with a patriotism as pure, a life as unblemished, and an integrity as unquestioned. The civil war through which we have passed, with so fearful an expenditure of blood and treasure, in re-establishing the Government on foundations which we trust may, by God's providence, be lasting, reckless agitators to come, has brought with it new responsibilities. A race held in bondage has been emancipated and elevated to the rank of citizenship. The rights which they have been endowed by the general consent are to be protected. Recent occurrences indicate, I regret to say, that there are at the South individuals who are intent on disturbing the established order. While all such purposes are to be resisted and foiled, if need be, by the whole legitimate power of the Government, a generous confidence on our part should be extended to those who sustain it in its manifest duty to enforce the requirements of the constitution and laws. Your organization was framed in no spirit of hostility to any portion of your fellow citizens. It was formed to maintain by the ballot, in the political field, the principles which you upheld by the bayonet in the field of battle. We will sustain our Southern brethren in the enjoyment of every right and every privilege which we possess. Their security is also ours, but we resist and will continue to resist, now and hereafter, the elevation of any Northern man to the highest office in the gift of the people who has opposed and actively engaged in upholding the Government when it was threatened with destruction. I believe that the election of Gov. Tilden would be most unfortunate for the South. He would go into office distrusted by the whole body of the patriotic citizens of the North, who sustained the Government in the great peril. The overwhelming majorities in Vermont and Maine were called out by his nomination. The other Republican States are only waiting for the opportunity of pronouncing the same emphatic judgment upon him. He could not carry on the Government successfully against this deeply-seated feeling of distrust and without warming into life the sectional animosities of the past, which threaten to the country, and which could not fail to involve us in new dissensions. We are starting off at the beginning of the second century of our national existence on a new career of prosperity, animated by the hope and confidence which are inspired by the triumphant success of the past. They must be clouded or turned into disappointment by dark and errors of judgment or of conduct. There are already dawnings of renewed activity in the channels of industry. A country with such immense powers of production cannot long continue unprosperous. No portion of the Union has so deep an interest in preserving order which is essential to the successful development of our resources as the South; none which would be affected so disastrously by its disturbance. The public quietude cannot be maintained by Mr. Tilden. He has no other prestige than that of a party manager, and it is now understood by his own friends that he will be clearly shown throughout the Union, that his claim to be a reformer is baseless and fraudulent. I leave for discussion elsewhere his long continued association with the profligate politicians by whom the city of New York was plundered and the recent developments which have so seriously impaired the public confidence in his personal integrity. It is enough for us that he is presented to the people as the exponent of the principles and policy of the Democratic party; that he declared the war a failure when the efforts were bringing it to a triumphant conclusion, and that he refused to take part in upholding the Government when it was menaced and imperiled, a Government which would not be in existence if his example and his counsels had prevailed with his countrymen.

Comrades, in seasons of danger and trial you have hastened to the support of the Republican party with a devotion and an energy which have always been crowned with success. It appeals to you again for aid in a contest involving the public honor and prosperity and the continued tranquility of the Union. No party in the hundred years of our national life has done so much for the good name and welfare of the country. By its patriotism, its firmness and its forbearance it upheld the Government and saved the Union from dissolution. It abolished slavery and obliterated forever the only blot on our national escutcheon. In our years, by its wise financial management, it has paid off seven hundred millions of the debt contracted for the preservation of the Union. I conjure you by these triumphant achievements of the last sixteen years, by the remembrance of your heroic comrades who are slumbering in honorable graves, and by the memory of the martyred Lincoln, under whose guidance in saving the Union you achieved your greatest victories, by all these hallowed recollections I conjure you to stand by the party which was inspired and ennobled by his examples, and the cause which was consecrated by his blood.

Your fellow-citizen, comrade and friend,
(Signed) JOHN A. DIX

While the committee were waiting for Gen. Logan, in response to loud calls for him, appeared and spoke as follows:

General Logan's Speech.

Comrades—I shall respond but a moment to your call while the committee compare their report. We have met here to-day as fellow soldiers who have served in the same great cause and as fellow citizens, but I have been surprised to hear it remarked as a reproach that this is a political meeting. Suppose it is! Who have a greater right to meet together and consult in regard to the political future of their country than the men who in its hour of direst calamity stood forth for the flag and the Constitution, and fought treason to the death, swearing that this Republic should live and be for the benefit of all? (Great cheers.) Why shall we not consult together? Does anyone charge that we hold a political meeting? I answer Yes, and I have a right to do so. The soldiers who fought and who are still faithful, who are not soured by petty personal grievances, have met to ratify the nomination of one of their comrades—an honest, faithful, patriotic citizen and brave soldier, Rutherford B. Hayes. When they say soldiers have no right to meet and express their views on the political future of their country you have but to ask them who, when the country was being severed by traitors, the Treasury plundered, the army destroyed and the navy scattered, who then came at the call of the President to save the Government? Whose strong arms wielded the mighty fabric when its great pillars rocked and tottered in that hour of supreme trial? The soldier citizens who rescued the nation earned the right, that never should be questioned, to consult and to be heard in regard to our national affairs. For this only are we here to-day. Look at this mighty assemblage of soldiers to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Then look across the Ohio river at such a meeting of soldiers as would ratify the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Of what material would that soldiers' political meeting be, made up of rebels, of conquered traitors, of broken down secessionists, of old negro traders, of every sort of enemies of the country? We are told to let by-gones be by-gones, and look at the future. Yes, but upon one condition—when the men who tried to destroy the Government, to tear up the flag, to trample the Constitution under foot, shall become law-abiding and love the flag and obey the Constitution and all its amendments, and protect every citizen, white or black, in all his rights and say "We have had enough of war and treason and murder." Then, and not till then, we will shake hands across the "bloody chasm." Talk about their being satisfied with the constitutional amendments and the condition of the country as a Union of free citizens with equal rights! It is a mere sham. They present no candidates who ever endorsed a Republican measure or upheld the cause of the Union during the war or since the war. They opposed every law that gave freedom or guaranteed it, that conferred the right to vote or protected the ballot box. They now acquiesce in the great amendments of freedom, that they may get control and leave these very measures null and fruitless for want of legislation to carry them out. These declarations now are as misleading as they were during the war. They have nominated Mr. Tilden for President. What did he ever do to suppress the rebellion? Nothing. And Mr. Hendricks for Vice President. What did he ever do to encourage men to fight for their country, or what vote did he ever cast for a law or a constitutional amendment giving their rights to the people? We demand not empty professions, but earnest men, whose lives prove their devotion to their country in its extremity, such as General Hayes. What Union speech did Tilden ever make? It is said that a newsboy cried a sensation on the streets of New York one day during the war by crying "Here's your *Herald*. Great Union speech of Samuel J. Tilden." The first man caught at the paper, ran it over for the speech, and said to the boy "You are cheating me. Where's the speech? There's not a word here." But the boy answered, "That's all that Mr. Tilden ever said on the subject." Are you Union Democrats? Who are the Democratic soldiers? This morning a gentleman who was supposed to be a Democrat remarked in a barber shop, "This is a war for a failure as long as the rebels are armed and equipped. Now, suppose that the solid South, assisted by three or four Northern States, should carry both Houses in Congress, with Tilden in the President's chair. Then suppose this vast army should inaugurate another rebellion. Where is your President to call for troops? Lincoln is in his grave, killed by a Democratic assassin. And will you tell me are we not threatened by a supreme danger to-day?

Then referring to General Hayes and Harrison, he appealed to the soldiers to vote as they had fought. Continuing at some length, he closed amidst vociferous cheering.

He was followed by speeches from Generals Hartranft, Burnsides, Hurlbut and others, when an adjournment was had until 10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The streets to-night are crowded with citizens and companies marching to and fro. Bands of music are heard serenading in all directions, and speakers are holding forth at the hotels, different headquarters and camps. To-morrow forenoon a grand parade and review is to be had. Extensive preparations are being made for a monster torch light procession to-morrow night. Advices have been received of large numbers yet to arrive during to-night and by the early trains.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Attendance Increasing Every Day—Shantytown to be Torn Down—The Odd Fellows' Procession.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The daily attendance at the Centennial Exposition is steadily on the increase, and the number present on the opening day is now approximated every day, and the prospect is that still greater crowds will come as the close of the exhibition approaches, and people realize that they must be prompt in their coming. The crowd in attendance yesterday was the largest of any fifty cent day during the season.

The Grand Jury this morning made a special presentment regarding the frame buildings erected contrary to law in the neighborhood of the Centennial grounds, presenting said buildings as nuisances. The court ordered the Mayor to have the buildings torn down, and the work of demolition will commence on Friday.

The street parade of Odd Fellows to-day was a splendid demonstration. It is estimated that fifteen thousand men were in line, and the streets along the line of procession were thronged with spectators.

STRICKEN SAVANNAH.

Thirty-six Yellow Fever Interments Yesterday.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 20.—The total number of interments to-day was forty-five—yellow fever thirty-six. This is nine more deaths from fever than any previous day. The epidemic is increasing in violence and fatality.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Safe Burglary Case.

The safe burglary case was continued in the Criminal Court yesterday. District Attorney Wells spoke for nearly two hours, endeavoring to show the connection of Gen. Babcock and Somerville with the conspiracy against Columbus Alexander. The Court room was crowded.

Death of Rear Admiral Pennock.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 20.—Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock died here suddenly of apoplexy.

SECOND EDITION.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Persecution of Protestants in Spain.

Speech by Disraeli on the Eastern Question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Persecution of Protestants in Spain.

LONDON, September 20.—Earl Derby has consented to receive a deputation relative to the persecution of Protestants in Spain. It was announced at a meeting of various Protestant societies that Germans and Prussians have not been molested in consequence of special stipulations made by Emperor William.

Speech by Disraeli on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, September 20.—The Earl of Beaconsfield (late Mr. Disraeli) made a speech in Aylesbury to-day. He said that early in the year, because of failing strength, he informed the Queen that she must not count upon his services after the conclusion of Parliament. He then contemplated losing his political career, but had retained the Premiership at the unanimous wish of the Queen and his colleagues. He believed there never was an English Government which had more difficult affairs to deal with than the present one at this moment. Under ordinary circumstances, whatever were the external difficulties of the British Foreign Minister, he would have the consolation of knowing he was backed by the country. But it would be affectation to pretend that such at the present time was the position of her Majesty's Government. Unhappily a great portion of the people have arrived at conclusions which the Government think will, if carried into effect, be injurious to the interests of England and fatal to any chance of the maintenance of European peace.

Lord Beaconsfield, whilst praising even the impolitic enthusiasm as elevating the country, proceeded to stigmatize as worse than the Bulgarian atrocities the conduct of any man who would avail himself of popular enthusiasm for the attainment of his individual ends by a course which he may know to be injurious to the interests of his country and the welfare of mankind. He continued: "I will relate whatever at the latest moment is the prospect of maintaining peace, and what I think not of inferior importance to the vital interests of England." He proceeded to review the course of the Eastern question. After the refusal to agree to the Berlin memorandum, the British Government communicated freely and frankly with other powers. Lord Derby lost no time in laying down principles upon which he thought tranquility might be re-established. These communications were taking place constantly. There never was a more unanimous conviction than that during this time the Government was carrying on a sort of war with Russia. We received on the whole from the great powers a cordial attempt to co-operate with us in a friendly way, but from no power did we receive that assistance so cordially and completely as from Russia. I think that in the spring of the present year the negotiations might have resulted in peace on principles which would have been approved by every good man, but unexpectedly Servia—that is to say, secret societies of Europe, acting through Servia—declared war on Turkey. In conducting the government of the world there are not only sovereigns and ministers, but secret societies to be considered, which have agents everywhere—reckless agents, prone to countenance assassination and, if necessary, can produce a massacre. The war between Servia and the Porte having commenced it, it was quite impossible to carry out those ideas which we suggested. The Servian war is wicked and outrageous. Servia, in its relations with the Porte, has violated every principle of honor and morality.

The speaker proceeded to give the details of the British offer of good offices to Servia. He pointed out that although Lord Derby was accused of doing nothing, he induced Turkey, at a moment when she had triumphed over those whom she considered had rebelled and outrageously invaded he, to agree to a suspension of hostilities without date, leaving the powers themselves to fix the terms of peace.

He closed by saying: "The next step for the British Government is to revert exactly to the position which it occupied before the Servian war began, namely, to attempt, with the concurrence of all European powers, to settle the relations between the Porte and Christians on the avowed basis laid down by Lord Derby. I believe all great powers sincerely desire to come to a conclusion on this basis. It is not the desire of any sensible man that instead of such a course we should pursue wild plans for driving the Turks from Europe, which every European government is aware would, if attempted, lead to an European war."

TURKEY.

Violations of the Armistice.

BELGRADE, September 20.—General Tchernayeff telegraphs that in consequence of the non-observance by the Turks of the suspension of hostilities he will also break off. It is against his desire to commence hostilities, but will avail himself of any favorable opportunity to attack, obtaining advantage. The Minister of War left Belgrade in great haste to arrange this threatened rupture, as well as to meet the deputation on its way to tender Prince Milan the crown.

PARIS, September 20.—Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador, has assured President MacMahon that Prince Milan being proclaimed King has produced a very bad impression at the Russian Court. Russia, although determined to defend vigorously the rights of Christianism in Turkey, is in no way disposed to support excessive pretensions of Servia.

Servia's Complaint.

BELGRADE, September 21.—The Servian note handed the foreign Consuls yesterday complains that the Ottoman Empire has violated the suspension of hostilities at Yankova and Kloussoura. It is also stated that they have destroyed and burned Sactschan, and crossed the river Timok. It is reported the Servians, by order of Prince Milan, have recrossed the Drina and reoccupied their former positions on its western bank.

SPAIN.

Persecution of Protestants.

LONDON, September 20.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Barcelona, which says: During the past three months the clergy and aristocracy have made a severe attack upon their employes and servants who dare to worship or send their children to Protestant schools or churches. Hundreds of poor men and women have thus suffered for their faith.

Dorregaray, the Carlist leader, will shortly come to Madrid to solicit pardon and recognize King Alfonso.

CUBA.

Failure of the National Loan.

HAVANA, September 19, VIA KEY WEST, September 20.—The National loan for the benefit of the Island of Cuba is probably a failure, it having come to light that the customs revenues were long ago mortgaged to the Spanish Bank here by the Government.

The insurgent Col. Cespedes was killed in an action near Puerto Principe recently.

EGYPT.

The War with Abyssinia.

LONDON, September 20.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says it is again currently reported that the Abyssinians captured Massalooh and two Egyptian steamers.

THE LEE TRIAL ENDED.

The Prisoner Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, September 20.—In the Beaver Court this morning Judge Boreman, in the course of his charge to the jury, said: "The prisoner, J. D. Lee, stands before you, charged with being a participant in one of the most atrocious massacres of human beings of men, women and children on Mountain Meadows in 1857, that was ever known in any civilized part of the world. The evidence shows that the persons killed were emigrants. For several days a combination of Indians and white men had been making an attack upon their encampment. The Indians and white men vied with each other in the fiendish work, destroying over one hundred and twenty men, women and children. It has been alleged that he shot one woman with a pistol, cut the throat of another, and told an Indian not to spare a young woman, whose life the savage asked him to spare."

The jury retired at 11:45 A. M. At 3:20 P. M. they returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Another Molly Maguire Good for the Gallows.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 20.—The case of Thomas Duffy, the Molly Maguire, accused of being accessory to the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, was given to the jury at a late hour last night, and this morning a verdict of "murder in the first degree" was returned. This is the ninth conviction of the members of this organization for murder, five being already under sentence of death in this county and three in Carbon county.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, September 20.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Arrived—The steamer Victoria, from Glasgow.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A Fight Between Whites and Negroes in South Carolina.

Several Seriously Wounded on Both Sides—Three Hundred Armed Whites at Steele—A Massacre of Negroes Imminent.

AUGUSTA, September 20.—A portion of the Federal troops from Aiken are at Rouse's bridge and a portion at Ellenton. The negroes burned the gin house and other buildings on the plantation of James Ashley, four miles from Robbins, on the Port Royal Railroad. On Tuesday night the whites attacked the negroes, and a fight ensued. It is known that several were seriously wounded on both sides, and it is reported that some were killed. The negroes bush-whacked Deputy Sheriff Patterson, of Barnwell county, and seriously wounded him. Three hundred armed whites arrived at Steele to-day, and a riot is expected. It is known that Jno. Williams and Robt. Williams (white) were killed by negroes. Reports as to the number of negroes killed in the various battles differ.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ESCAPE OF UNCPAPAS.

The Troops Attempt to Intercept Them But Fail—Gen. Terry and Staff En Route for St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, September 20.—The *Pioneer Press'* special from Bismarck says Gen. Terry and staff arrived there to-day, *en route* for St. Paul. A dash by the Seventh Cavalry and a battalion of the Sixth Infantry upon Wolf Point Agency to intercept Uncpapas attempting to cross at that point was a failure. The troops failed to overtake the Indians, who succeeded in fording the river, and escaping to British Territory. Employes at the Agency who saw them cross represent the number at several hundred. The Indians confessed that they were in a destitute condition, and had thrown away their lodges to facilitate their flight. They offered extravagant prices in ponies for ammunition.

The troops left in the cantonment at Tongue river are making good progress in building huts. The other battalions are all *en route* for their respective posts.

A CHIEF ARRESTED.

Charged with Preventing Hostile Bands Surrendering.

CHICAGO, September 20.—News was received at military headquarters here to-day that on the 10th inst. John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet band of Sioux, was arrested by the United States military for exerting his influence to prevent hostile bands from coming in to surrender, and for special offenses. He will be kept in custody until the charges against him are investigated. The Indians have become very respectful and friendly since this arrest. It is also reported that this chief almost lost his life was after his arrest paroled by the authorities, that he might attempt to secure the surrender of Kill Eagle and his force. This was accomplished, and Kill Eagle's band laid down their arms, as already detailed in official dispatches. John Grass was highly complimented by General Carlin, commanding at Standing Rock, for his services, and in return made an eloquent plea for his brethren, and humorously handed over a flint-lock rifle, to be sent the Great Father in token of submission.

AN INDEPENDENT CHIEF.

He Declines to Surrender and Will Not Accept Rations.

SIOUX CITY, IA., September 20.—A Fort Sully telegram says Chief Bull Eagle, it is reported, when called upon to surrender his arms and ponies, sent word to General Buell at Cheyenne agency that he would do nothing of the kind, and he wants all the soldiers to cross to the east bank and keep their rations. The Indians would take care of themselves.

THE STORM ON THE OCEAN.

Particulars of the Wrecking of the Steamship Rebecca Clyde on the Atlantic Coast—The Names of the Victims.

WILMINGTON, September 20.—The steamship Rebecca Clyde sailed from here on Saturday morning, loaded with naval stores and cotton. She became disabled off Scraoche Inlet, twenty miles south of Hatteras, on Sunday morning, about seven o'clock, from the rolling of the deck load breaking the stanchions and lashings, the deck load becoming entangled in the propeller, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the southeast. In an effort to heave the deck load overboard Mr. Whiteden, from Charleston, E. Elyn, first mate, Fred. Williams, steward, and two seamen, names unknown, were washed overboard and instantly drowned. By the heroic efforts of the captain, chief engineer, second mate and cook the spanker was raised, and almost immediately thrown clear from the vessel. The wind carried away the sail, but it was soon blown to ribbons. They were unable to clear the foresail halyards, but succeeded in getting the jib two-thirds up. Engineer Jones and Second Mate Hendricks then went aft to look after the propeller, but were washed overboard, and immediately disappeared behind a huge wave. The survivors clung to the bulwarks as the sea was washing over her fore and aft. About one o'clock shore appeared in sight, the wind having blown the ship before it on the beach. The captain and cook managed to clear the port quarter boat, but it got away with only one man in it and one clinging to her stern. The breakers soon swamped the boat, but the two men, Sol. Whitely, oiler, and a colored fireman, named Ben Hall, managed to reach shore. The rest clung to the hull of the ship until it was smashed into pieces and then struck out for shore, but the following only succeeded in reaching it: W. L. Jones, chief engineer; Fred. Conley, Frank Edgerly and Charles Eytel, from Wilmington; the cook, Phillip Myers (colored); fireman Buckley, coal heaver Pat Halpin and an oiler named English. The body of Capt. D. C. Childs was warm when washed ashore, but all efforts at resuscitation were fruitless. He was buried on Portsmouth Island on Monday afternoon. The survivors were kindly cared for by the inhabitants.

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Ten	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 6s, 103¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

SPAIN has attempted to prohibit the sale of the Bible.

THE sixth day of October is the last day on which taxes can be paid, in order to secure the right to vote. Let every voter attend to it in time.

WILL some one tell us what JAMES H. HOPKINS has accomplished for his constituents? Some persons think he made a good record; will they tell us what it was?

THE Northfield, Minnesota, robbers have made good their escape, but they have had a dog's life of it, fleeing through swamps and thickets from the army of avengers. The way of the transgressor is hard.

THE Catholic priest, Father Killeen, of Bergen Point, New Jersey, has removed all the Catholic school children from the public schools of his district, saying that he is opposed to Catholic parents permitting their children to attend such schools.

THE Spanish Government is evidently alarmed for its safety. It is publishing throughout the country, as a menace to its foes, the manifesto of foreign Spanish reformers, and threatening punishment to all adherents. It doubtless feels the quaking of the volcano beneath it, and shudders at the promised eruption. Bigotry and intolerance are unsafe foundation stones, as Spain will yet learn.

FROM every side, we are glad to hear, that Major EWRETT and Col. BAYNE, our Congressional candidates, are gaining strength, as they become better known to our citizens. HOPKINS' failure to accomplish even so much as the report of a bill from the Committee on Commerce, against freight discrimination, is used against him. His investigation committee developed what all intelligent citizens knew long years ago, but he failed to do more. His *bill* against discrimination sleeps quietly in the committee room. Why did MR. HOPKINS not report it to the House?

THINK of it, Reformers, that in the face of all that you have heard about Democratic economy, the taxes this year, in the State of New York, under Governor TILDEN, exceed the amount levied any other year $568,000. This is "reform" with a vengeance. Not much wonder that the best of the Democratic press, and the best of Democratic citizens are deserting the false flag of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Compare this statement, with the financial affairs in our own State, or indeed of any Republican State, and cast your vote accordingly on the side of true economy and reform.

THE gathering of the Boys in Blue, at Indianapolis, has proven one of the features of this Centennial period. From all portions of the great country, from Maine, from California, and from all points between, they have come to testify their love and respect for the old flag, which they carried successfully through Southern battle fields, and which they still support and venerate. It would be a bad place for TILDEN to go to just now; he would want to write another letter, explaining his position on the issues of the late war. HENDRICKS, they say, has gone South until the meetings of the Boys in Blue are over.

THE opposition have tried in vain to make HAYES out as bad a defaulter of the revenue as poor TILDEN; have again tried to convince the people that he is a Know Nothing, and we now expect to hear them charge him with being a Tammany Hall Southern sympathizer like TILDEN. Why is not one lie as good as another? They may call him a Greenlander, a Hottentot, a Heathen Chinee, or a South Sea Cannibal, it doesn't much matter. The people know his record before, during and since the war. They know also of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and have decided to send them to political graves.

IT might be well for some of our local Democratic luminaries, who appear to be so anxious to explain that they are not in favor of free trade, to tell the people of this great manufacturing district why they are Democrats. Did anybody ever know the Democratic party to pass a sound tariff bill? Has that party not at all times in its history been wedded to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, and is it not now one of its National planks, upon which TILDEN and HENDRICKS are asking votes? What use then, for isolated and stranded individual Democrats trying to prove that they are for a protective tariff? If they are really so, why are they not in the tariff party, or, why are they Democrats?

THE workingmen's meetings in England to protest against the policy of the Government on the eastern question, are beginning to cause some agitation in official circles. The obvious trouble among the heads of the home and foreign offices is, to know what to do, whether to continue quiet, and let things take their own course, until time shall develop a policy for them, or to take a step forward which may commit them to a policy from which no retrograde movement can be made without disgrace. The situation is surrounded with most vexatious questions and annoying issues. In the mean time the situation at Belgrade grows daily more serious. Russia is thought to be quietly assisting Servia, hoping to prolong the war by sustaining the weaker power. Russian citizens are reported flocking to the standard of Prince MILAN, and if this be true, it must be done with the full knowledge, if not the consent, of the Government of the Czar. The truce, decided upon some time ago, in the interest of peace, is about to expire, while nothing has so far been accomplished by it. It begins to look as though Russia was playing some deep game, which will only be developed at the right time, while the other powers are either ignorant of its existence or impotent to prevent it. All the great powers appear to want to put a stop to the cruelties and brutalities of Turkey, but their moderation is surprising.

A UNITED SOUTH.

Before the war, as all will remember, there was but one sentiment politically pervading the South, and underlying this was an intense bitterness, if not absolute hatred of Northern men, and Northern, or free State principles. While we at the North are cut up into political sub-divisions, as far apart in sentiment as the poles, it is different with the people to a great extent at the South. This State of affairs is bad. Nothing of a political character affecting a whole people could be worse, and it will lead, as it has done before, to a system of absolute intolerance, which cannot be otherwise than troublesome in its effects. Already it has become really dangerous, in many places in the extreme Southern country, for a Northern man to express his sentiments with any degree of freedom, unless he chimes in with the wishes of those who still lament over the "lost cause." In our own acquaintance we are made aware of this fact, where friends from Pennsylvania have been openly insulted, and in some cases threatened, for expressing their opinions politically in favor of the Republican ticket. This in a free country, too, where free speech, free schools, and free thought are considered cherished principles of the country. If intolerance of this character is visited upon the heads of white men of intelligence, culture and courage, visiting from the North, what may not result from a "United South" to the freedmen, who dare announce themselves Republicans? Let us think of this state of the case, and ask ourselves what will be the condition of affairs, in all probability, if TILDEN and HENDRICKS should by any chance be successful. We verily believe that the same trouble would ensue, that a united South once before inflicted; not that we would predict another rebellion, but that the South would become as bad as Spain for bigotry and intolerance. Northern men would be again obliged to hold their tongues when down South, and the old ante-war spirit would come to the surface. We are not an alarmist, but we affirm without fear of successful contradiction, that at this very time, when Democracy are fairly wild with partial success, and when they are anticipating further victory at the polls this fall, it is not possible for a Northern Republican to live in peace in many portions of the South, and absolutely dangerous in some others. This is what a "United South" means, and this is what will come in greater intensity if the Democracy should succeed.

EVOLUTION.

THE rush to hear Professor HUXLEY, at Chickering Hall, New York, on the occasion of his first lecture, was as great as it was surprising. Evidently the people are after light, but whether they will get it in that quarter remains with themselves. We are told that he "was listened to with the closest attention throughout, and the perfect silence of the audience, except at rare intervals when applause was called forth, gave striking evidence of the interest that was taken, notwithstanding the closeness of the argument and the absence of popular features in the discourse." His subject was the "Hypothesis Respecting the Order of Nature," and included an investigation of all the theories claimed of the creation. He introduced these as follows:

"Upon the first of these the assumption is that the order of nature which now obtains has always obtained; in other words, that the present course of nature, the present order of things, has existed from all eternity. The second hypothesis is that the present state of things, the present order of nature, has had only a limited duration, and that at some period in the past, the state of things which we now know substantially, though not of course in all its details, but the state of things which we now know, arose and came into existence without any precedent similar condition from which it could have proceeded. The third hypothesis also assumes that the present order of nature has had but a limited duration, but it supposes that the present order of things proceeded by a natural process from an antecedent order, and that from another antecedent order and so on; and that on this hypothesis the attempt to fix any limit at which we could assign the commencement of this series of changes is given up."

He discussed these various theories, closing with his cherished doctrine of evolution, saying:

"The hypothesis of evolution supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say "this is a natural process" and "this is not a natural process," but that the whole might be strictly compared to that wonderful series of changes which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises out of that semi-fluid, homogeneous substance which we call an egg the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of evolution."

A CAMPAIGN OF LIES.

Thoughtless Democratic partisans and the whole Democratic press, so far as it has come within our observation, appear to hold to the old slang adage that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." It is a very decided mistake, and in their case will prove a fatal one, as they must evidently discover sooner or later. Aside from the utter heinousness of such contemptible work as these papers resort to, first: giving utterance to a well-known lie, and then sticking to it, after the proof of its falsity has been plainly proven and published to the world, they will find that it don't pay. The people, the great body of thinking voters, may be thrown off their guard for a time, but no sure or is the needle to the pole, than is the fact that they will act and vote wisely, intelligently, and for the best interests of the country, when the time arrives, in spite of all the vain tricks and false arts of the shabby politician.

One of the most obvious points of difference that exist between the Republican and Democratic organizations, at the present time, is found in the manner of conducting the campaign now before us. On the part of the former, and we call recent history to support us in the statement, the canvass has thus far been conducted fairly, honestly and truthfully. Not one single charge of a public character, that has been brought against the Democratic nominees, has so far been disproved. Nor has anything in the shape of a campaign argument been thus far adduced by the Republican press, that was not fairly a matter for the public to hear and pass judgment upon. No advantage has been taken of Mr. TILDEN'S, nor of Mr. HENDRICKS' personal and private, social and religious habits or teachings, and no mean thing, in the way of petty flings, has been thrown against their private lives and characters. We are glad to announce that the Republican press has recognized the sacredness of private character, and in all their discussions have referred wholly to acts of a public nature, and with which it was proper to deal in a political canvass. Too little attention is given to this matter, and the hallowed precincts of home and private life, are much too often vilely invaded.

On the other hand, what has been the course of the Democracy thus far in the canvass? We ask any thoughtful man of either party, who has attended the public meetings of that party, or who has read the papers calling themselves Democratic, to answer for himself. A campaign of lies, is the only proper title that we can give to their conduct—lies, repeated, adhered to, and dished up daily, in every conceivable form, long after the proof of their utter groundlessness has been published to the world. Now, this comes from one of two causes, or partly from both, viz.: First—the inherent depravity of the Democratic heart, as illustrated by their public men, both writers and orators; and, second, the utter want of truthful argument, upon which to lay claim for the support of their party.

We will not say that all Democrats are bad men—far from it; but we will say that the amount and quality of the party stuff that they can take in, and withstand, is without a parallel in all history. The repeated exploded falsehoods daily printed in their papers, and the ridiculous nonsense nightly hawked about by their orators—to leave out entirely the baseless fabrications disproved daily in their own sheets, in the published official statements of debt and tax reductions and otherwise—are enough to sicken and disgust any fair minded and honest man, not wholly depraved, and rendered morally incapable of knowing right from wrong. We do not say that all Democrats are thus depraved, nor do we think them all crazy; but we have little hope and confidence in the moral and physical condition of those we see daily reading Democratic papers, and nightly listening to Democratic lies, with a full knowledge that half they read, and about all they hear is false, and without a shadow of foundation.

The Democratic party, if it has any ground upon which to stand and ask the votes of the people, ought to take high and advanced position, and, whilst pointing to its past, demand trust for the future. Can it do so? Can it go back to the time of BUCHANAN, of FLOYD, and the rest, and point with pride to the conduct of public affairs, as administered by these Democratic office holders? Can it refer in our own State to the period of the SHUNKS, and other Democratic Governors, when millions upon millions of debt were being piled up for subsequent Republican administrations to wipe out? Can it refer to any later accomplishments of the party, to its record at the outbreak of the war for the Union, or its subsequent opposition to drafts rendered necessary to support the army in the field, to its Chicago declarations, that the war was a failure, or in a word, has it any record to which it dare refer, and ask intelligent and honest voters to confirm? No, it has none, and well its orators know it; hence their campaign talk must be confined to tirades of all kinds against the party in power, and sensible people are asked to stand up and swallow the dose given them. Is it any wonder they squirm when the truth is told?

Our Democratic friends will find that "honesty is the best policy," in politics as well as in ordinary affairs, and the campaign of lies that they have inaugurated will fail. A party that depends upon such efforts, as are daily being put forth by their press and speakers, must inevitably fail. We have the most unbounded confidence in the judgment, the intelligence, and the honesty of the great body of our people, and the truth, with them, will prevail at last. Democracy, without a record to boast of, must fall before the unerring touch of the truth of history.

The New Outlet.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In looking over what is said by the papers of Pittsburgh there seems to be some doubt in the minds of business men in relation to the construction of the Northwestern Railroad. It may be they have counted the costs, possible the profits and the respective advantages of the different routes to New Castle, yet I will ask space to say a little in favor of a railroad from Pittsburgh to New Castle by the way of Butler county and Slipperyrock. In the first place, a road by Harmony would have no competition so far as local trade is concerned. In the second place such a road would develop a portion of the country whose wealth alone would amply pay every dollar of its cost. Pittsburgh wants iron ore, limestone and coal. These minerals would be found along almost every mile of the Northwestern Railroad, and in themselves would pay for the building of the road.

Recent developments on Slipperyrock show the richest ore deposits in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. Oil is now being hauled by wagons in large quantities from Slipperyrock to Hemlasle. Coal and limestone exists in all the hills. These things manufacturers must have, and they must build railroads to get them. Let the Northwestern railroad be built, and no coal coming into Pittsburgh would bring more to the wealth and commerce of that city than it. It would develop millions of wealth in full view of the smoke of its furnaces. This is what Pittsburgh should most of all, first consider.

R. B. Mc.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EIGHT members of the next Congress have been chosen—all Republicans.

THE victories in New England are as depressing to the Tildenites as cold weather to a thermometer.

A SUDDEN cry of poverty has broken out among the Democrats. Has the "still hunt" emptied the barrel so soon?

THE New York *Advertiser* ventures to recall Hans Breitmann in a parody:

"Hanz Zeymour had a bardy,
Where is dat bardy now?"

THE Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, a Democratic paper, finds it necessary to say that it is a mistake to suppose that the Democrats of the South gain by violence, and lose by peace or fairness.

GENERAL J. WATSON WEBB, the old veteran New York politician, writes a letter expressing his deep interest in the campaign, and an earnest desire for the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

DOWN in Bangor, Me., a Democratic torch-light procession was advertised Saturday by some lunatic to "parade the streets till midnight, giving welcome to the harvest moon, which will then be sailing up the skies in all her Autumn glory."

THE Albany *Journal* says the splendid Republican victory in Maine repeats the sure indications and predictions of every Presidential contest since 1856—"as goes Maine, so goes the Union." With the Republican column unbroken in Maine, it is unbroken everywhere.

As the campaign draws to a close in Indiana the enthusiasm increases, and every day develops more strength for the Republicans. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have carefully canvassed the State but that it will go Republican by a handsome majority on October 9.

THE Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* thus puts it: "We don't know of any law which compels the Republican party to defeat Mr. Tilden by as large a majority as it had over Mr. Greeley. A good deal less than that will suffice to carry their point and elect Governor Hayes. But the Democrats keep insisting that we shall get as large if not larger majorities as in 1872 everywhere, or we are beaten. And next November we suppose they will be claiming that Hayes is defeated because he hasn't made a gain on Grant's vote in the Electoral College of 1872."

LEVI C. BIRD, the Republican candidate for Congress, in Delaware, promises to make an active canvass of the State, and there are hopes that a vigorous campaign will transfer the State to the Hayes and Wheeler column, and secure the election of Mr. Bird.

Tilden to Tweed—O, William, sweet William, come home.

Tweed to Tilden—I am coming, Uncle Samuel, three thousand miles or more.

Tilden to Tweed—Stay, rash youth, stay! thy time is not yet come.

Tweed to Tilden—Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

THE healthful revival in business has removed the last ground for the hopes of Tilden. The business men of the country have decided against him. There has been a great political change in New York within a month. It is not simply that Mr. Tilden has practically surrendered to Mr. Hendricks, but there is more and more a reluctance to invite such a revolution as would accompany the advent of the Democrats to power. The business men want quiet; they have had three years of disaster and hard times (in common with a large part of the world), and now that they see a prospect of serener times, they are disposed to let well enough alone. With Tilden in, they would be set afloat upon a sea of uncertainty. And change and uncertainty now would be fatal.

A STARTLING exhibit of the amount of Southern war claims now before Congress in made by the Indianapolis *Journal*. It publishes a complete list of the private bills presented to the last House during the last session—140 in number—and foots up the total amount claimed at $1,582,269. In addition to these it calls attention to a bill now pending to refund the Southern States certain direct taxes amounting to $2,492,110; to another bill for refunding the tax paid on raw cotton, from 1863 to 1868, amounting to $68,072,383; to another bill directing the allowance of compensation for the use and occupation by the United States army during the war, and to another one to pay for stores and supplies taken by or furnished for the United States army, including the use and loss of vessels and boats. The amounts represented by the latter claims are enormous, and the danger of putting the question of paying them into the hands of a Democratic Congress is at once apparent.

COMING TO CHEAPER LIVING.

The Fall in Prices and the Result.

When money is scarce, when provisions are high, trade dull, business torpid, and employment difficult to obtain at any wages, the principal question in life becomes, not how to make money, but how to live. Money making must in every age and in all countries be confined to the fortunate few, but all must live, and as the world owes nobody a living, and would not pay its debts if it did, the price of life's necessaries, which is a mere bagatelle to A, the millionaire, is a topic more interesting than politics, more interesting than philosophy, and more nearly concerning humanity than religion, to B, C, D, and the rest of the alphabet, who have not, and never hope to enjoy more than a competency.

There is no reason for us to enter into a discussion of the causes which led to the high prices demanded and obtained for the necessities of life during the war, and for some years subsequent to it. The story is known to all. The abundance of money, the loose system of credits, the reckless manner in which business was transacted, so that legitimate operations of trade were made closely to resemble gambling speculations, have not yet become dead memories, but are facts within the mental grasp of all. That economy is now superseding extravagance in many quarters where ecoonmy was heretofore a stranger, is the best sign that those days of misfortune are passed away, and that we may henceforth look forward to a better era.

There is, however, a sign more positive still, which also points in the same direction. The New York *World* has for some time been gathering data as to the cost of various articles of household and family use, and finds that in everything a family would need there has been a reduction in price of from ten to fifty per cent. The causes of these reduction are not difficult to conjecture. Overstocking in expectation of a better market has contributed largely; the failure of dealers who were carrying large stocks, and the sale of these stocks at a greatly reduced figure, have also done their share. Far more than this, however, has been the tendency among the people to buy a cheaper quality of the same article, thus rendering second grades generally more saleable, and enabling them to be furnished at a still further reduction, while first grades found little or no sale, and had finally to be disposed of for what they would bring.

To give examples of the reduction of prices since 1866, on household necessities, is an easy matter. The falling off in the cost of coal is notorious, and needs only to be hinted at to be remembered. Coal promises to be still cheaper in the future, on account of the very lively competition among the various mines, and the large stock on hand. The price of fresh meats, of different kinds, suffers little change, since the demand regulates the supply more quickly and rigidly than in many other articles of trade. Flour, however, which in 1866 sold for $15.50 per barrel, may now be had for $9, and corn meal has suffered a proportionate reduction. An article of sugar which ten years ago sold for 15 cents now sells for 11 cents, while butter, formerly bringing 70 cents, now sells at 40 cents, and even less. Coffee which, in 1866, was reckoned cheap at 55 cents per pound, now brings only 35 cents, and there are signs of a still further decline. Tea formerly at $1.75, now costs $1, while rice, which used to sell at 11, 12 and 13 cents, now costs 9 cents. Macaroni, which used to bring 25 cents, may now be had for 18 cents. While tongue, which then brought 25 cents, has fallen to 18 cents, and ham, which cost 24 cents, may now be bought for 15 cents.

Proportionate to these reductions is the falling off in the items of house rent and board, both at private residences, restaurants and hotels. There are very few hotel-keepers who are not cognizant of their folly in attempting to keep up the war rates of board, and consequently most of them have made suitable reductions in their prices. If all these things do not indicate easier times in the future and relief from the oppressive burdens of the past, it is impossible to see what they do indicate. In nearly every particular a careful examination shows that the reduction in the cost of articles of common use has been nearly proportionate to the reduction in the currency, and that the two reductions have kept pace with wonderful evenness. Prices have accommodated themselves to the volume of currency, and the volume of currency has regulated itself by the prices, so that for the same money cents be as well educated for ten per cent. more of the articles in daily use may be procured than could have been had ten years ago. Among all the other attendant rays thrown by returning prosperity, none are more brilliant than those we have indicated, and from them we can draw no other conclusion than that which presages bright hopes for the future.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE END OF THE MATCH.

The Transformation Scene at Creedmoor.

The New York *World* describes the scene at Creedmoor when it became known the American team was to be victorious: The hard work and drudgery of the match was passed, and now the dramatic effect was about to begin. The transformation scene was at hand, showing a smiling Johnathan, a decidedly crumpled and bewildered Sandy, and the ever jubilant Hibernian. Pending the shifting a very short lunch was taken, and at 1:15 the second cannon called all back to the firing point for the last grand struggle. The wind held its own, still blowing from the fifth quarter, but the sun was shining brighter, no doubt dazzling the Scotch lads greatly with their unprotected Goodwin bars for front sights. Their opening was bad—the very poorest on the field—Mitchell getting a miss, and the whole squad but 24 in the possible 40, while the Americans, with 33 points, suddenly found themselves abreast of their most formidable opponents. The knowledge of this fact broke the spirit of the Scotch team as suddenly and as certainly as it braced up the Americans to a struggle to hold their ground. Not a single perfect round was shown at this range; but the Scotchmen from the first found themselves retrograding rapidly to last place. In his third shot Mitchell missed again. The team tried its favorite plan of recuperation by firing slowly, but it was of no avail, the tide had set against them, and, unable to stem the current, they were borne away from bad to worse. Later on in his score Dr. Mitchell committed the fatal error of shooting on the wrong target, putting in a shot on IIL, which the Canadians had been using, but which for ten minutes or more before had had no shots thrown upon it. This was the last straw on the camel's back. For a front lying rifleman, and a Scotch rifleman at that, to shoot on the wrong target was beyond precedent, and the thought of it took all spirit from the Scotchmen, Captain Thorburn so far forgetting himself as to close with a miss. The Canadians were jogging on in quiet mediority, the Scots were going downhill fast, while the Americans, Irish, and Australians were fighting hard for the fore. The announcement of the result was generally discredited; to make a gross majority of fifty-three points in one range was too good or too bad, as viewed from the American or Scotch standpoints to be true. But the figures were correct, the Scotch had lost their team system, and instead of the old solid bunch of united strength were now a few separated fagots, while the Americans, who for a day and a third had fired in a perfunctory sort of a way, each man with his own scorer, with a general coach and Providence overlooking their work, were alarmed at the staring prospect of defeat unless they bestirred themselves, and for the first time in the year some approach to the old-time American team shooting was seen. The one team had lost the key of success, the other had recovered it.

Mr. Throop Raises the Standard of Revolt.

Mr. Throop's wife's maiden aunt, who had raised Mrs. Throop, and feels in the place of a mother for her, had not been in the house thirty minutes on her present visit before Mr. Throop saw it would be necessary for him to assert himself. He accordingly calmly proceeded to empty his shaving water out of the parlor window, blacked his boots in the sitting room, wiped his hands on the window curtain, lit his pipe and took a quiet and defiant smoke in the dining room, and finally stepped on the maiden aunt's dress skirt as she was pushing past him gasping for breath. The next morning the neighbors noticed a broken shaving mug in the middle of the street in front of Throop's house, and a pair of boots out in the wood shed waiting to be blacked, and the fragments of a meerchaum pipe on the sidewalk and about a pound of Turkish smoking tobacco scattered around the front yard, and, as they passed by the house, the dismal sound of the flax-seed poultice was heard in the distance.

A Widowed Bride Becomes a Maniac.

At the Hot Springs, Va., last week a young married couple, Mr. Haldeman and wife, arrived from Cincinnati, the husband suffering from disease of the heart. After remaining two days the husband died suddenly. His wife became a maniac on the spot. Neither husband nor wife were more than twenty-two years of age.

BRAIN FARMING.

The time is coming when the elementary principles of agriculture will be taught in our public schools. The time is coming when the sons of farmers, who are sent to institutions of learning to obtain a respectable education, will pay less attention to learning the Greek and Latin languages, and the higher mathematics, and more attention to studying such authors as Liebig, Johnson, Silliman, Agassiz, &c. The learned professions are all filled to overflowing. Half of the members cannot make a living. What is now wanted is education to fit men for farming—to make the profession of farming as honorable, as reputable, as any other. If the members of the agricultural profession are as well educated and as well qualified, there is no reason why they should not fill important positions—which are now almost completely absorbed by the learned professions, as they are termed. It is true there is not much progress in that direction, but there is some. Let there be more. Let farmers be as well educated for their professions as other members are for their special professions. Farming will then become more profitable. Brain farming is increasing yearly. By and by we hope there will be as many others, and that it will be educated brain at that.

Presence of Mind.

A few nights ago a married couple were attacked on the street by a dog. Of course the lady screamed, and tried to run, but her male protector, quick as thought, caught her by the shoulders, and held her firmly between the infuriated animal and his person, while he whispered in a hoarse voice, to encourage her: "Don't you let go of me, darling. I'll stand by you even if he does bite. Keep cool now, &c."

Never losing his presence of mind for an instant, the daring man baffled every attempt of the fierce brute to hang himself by his teeth to the seat of his nearly new pants, by interposing his helpless companion.

The owner of the animal interfered, and the co ple moved off in triumph, he was heard to rebuke the lady he had just saved, almost from the jaws of death, by saying: "If you had only let that dog bite you, Matildy, I might have sued the city for $10,000 damages. But you never did have much sense."

There are some men who are never sentimental, but mean business all the time, and he was one of them.—*San Antonio Herald.*

"The Last of the Cardigans."

In the cool of evening during the bathing season at Brighton, England, a man with reddish complexion, very heavy moustache and eyebrows, tight-fitting blue body coat, and an expression of stolidity on his face that some might take for grimness, rode out regularly on a stout chestnut hunter. This was the Earl of Cardigan, who led the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, exclaiming, as he spurred his horse, "Here goes the last of the Cardigans."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
238 LIBERTY STREET.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
Fine Grate Setting,
ALL KINDS OF
Furnaces and Ranges Repaired and Chimneys Topped.
All orders left at No. 25 Strawberry alley, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Pittsburgh, or at the Allegheny Postoffice, Box 89, will receive prompt attention.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROHRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vista street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

There are beautiful songs that we never sing,
And names that are never spoken,
There are treasures guarded with jealous care,
And kept as a sacred token.
There are faded flowers and letters dim
With tears that have rained above them
For the fickle words and the faithless hearts
That taught us how to love them.

There are sighs that come in our joyous hours
To chasten our dreams of gladness,
And tears that spring to our aching eyes
In hours of thoughtless sadness.
For the blithest bird that sings in spring
Will flit the waning summer,
And lips that we kissed in fondest love
Will smile on the first new comer.

Over the breast where lilies rest
In white hands stilled forever,
The roses of June will nod and blow,
Unheeding the hearts that sever.
And lips that quiver in silent grief,
All words of hope refusing,
Will lightly turn to the fleeting joys
That spring with the using.

Summer blossoms and winter snows,
Love and its sweet elysian;
Hope, like a siren dim and fair,
Quickening our fainting vision;
Drooping spirit and failing pulse
Where untold memories hover,
Eyelids touched with the seal of death,
And the fitful dream is over.

—*D. M. Jordan.*

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS.
We are now exhibiting full lines of Mourning Goods, comprising Cashmeres, Merinos, Bombazines, Henriletts, Empress and Creton Cloths, Tamise Cloths and Black Wool Delaines, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of
DAMASSE BROCADES,
Pongees, Pongee and Mohair Silk Brocades, Pure Pongee Silk Brocades and Striped Brocades, &c. All the very latest shades in
COLORED ALPACAS
and Mohairs. Very choice and desirable shades in Colored Cashmeres.
Special bargains in All-Wool Colored Cashmeres. Large and Complete lines of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At very attractive prices. All the Latest Fall Shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS, STRIPED DRESS SILKS.
A very full line in Scotch, English and French
PLAIDS.
Fancy Plaids at very low prices. Fall Plaids from 8c up.
Wool and All-Wool Barred Flannels.
Wool and All-Wool Plain Flannels.
AT LOWEST FIGURES.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW BARGAINS.
Ladies' Suits in all the very latest shades, styles and trimmings, and the
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
Is in condition to execute orders with completeness and dispatch, and in style unexcelled. Dresses made to order at the most reasonable prices.
SHAWLS
In new Fall Colors. SACQUES in new Fall styles.
BLANKETS,
Colored and white at the very lowest prices.
Home Made Comforts, Crib Blankets, Colored Spreads, Horse Blankets, Gum Blankets.
We desire to call especial attention to our very full and complete Stock of Ladies' and Misses'
UNDERWEAR.
Merino Vests and Drawers, all sizes. Vests, Drawers and Pantalets.
Felt Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Panniers and Bustles.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Men and Boys' Clothing.
CHILDREN'S MADE-UP SUITS.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Latest Fall Styles
PRINTS,
Muslins and Sheetings, Table Linens, Loom Damasks,
TICKINGS,
Checks and Chevlets.
Canton Flannels, Colored and White Blue Drilling.
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
Crashes, Rattings, Irish Linens, &c., &c.
Home-made Bed Comforts. All-wool Table Covers.
Heavy Felt Skirts, 60c.
BEDSPREADS, &C.
Large and complete lines of
CARPETINGS,
In choice and desirable styles, at popular prices.
Brussels, best 3-ply Ingrains,
Venetian, Hemps, &c.
Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Window Shades and Shading.
DOOR MATS AND RUGS.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW ARRIVALS,
And a New Department.
GLASSWARE.
We have this day opened one of the fullest and most complete lines of
RED UNDERWEAR
We have ever had the pleasure of showing on our counters. Red Knit Undershirts and Drawers, very heavy, at $1 25, worth $1.75. At $1.50, worth $2, also the very latest bargains in Red Flannel Underwear, White and Colored Underwear, Shetland and Ribbed Underwear for Men and Boys.
Men's Woolen Socks. Men's Shetland and
MERINO HOSE.
Men's Striped Merino Socks, 2 pairs for 25c.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Plain and Balmoral Hose, very latest Fall and Autumn Colors.
Gents' 3-Ply Linen PICCADILLY COLLARS, 15c; 2 for 25c.
Children's All-Wool
SACQUES.
Misses' Fancy and Plain Knit Sacks. Misses' and Children's Flannel Hoods. Misses' and Children's Knit Hoods, Ladies' Linen Sets, with latest colored borders, great bargains. Tips, Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers in very latest Fall Shades.
Fall Styles
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ready Trimmed. Hats and Bonnets trimmed to order on very short notice in latest styles. Mourning Bonnets
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE -- We have this day added a new Department, comprising a full and complete line of GLASSWARE, and our many friends and patrons will always find same at our usual very low prices. Queennware to arrive.

As all the New Designs and Patterns are made, the same will be produced on our counters.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
ARE NOW OPENING
AUTUMN STYLES
IN
RETAIL STORES
DEPARTMENTS.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
In over 100 different shades in 6 qualities, from $1.25 per yard up.
Check and Stripe, Black and Colored Grounds, Black Brocade Silks, new patterns.
Colored Broc

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 21, 1876.

The week opens in business circles with signs of further improvement, and the volume of trade for the past month is very considerably in excess of that done during the same time last year. Prices of merchandise generally seem at last to have touched bottom, and in many departments there is a marked recovery. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the indications everywhere apparent that a steady revival of business is in progress, and that a season of at least comparative prosperity is at hand. Money was in fair demand, with perhaps a little more borrowing on the part of merchants than usual; but there does not appear to be any lack of money supply, and quite easy rates are offered when the credits and collaterals are perfectly satisfactory.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.

An unexpected result has followed the issue of the 4½ per cents. National bankers have begun to give notice to the Treasury that they intend to substitute the new 4½'s for the bonds now held by the Department as security for circulation. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Friday last states that on Thursday 600,000 5 per cents funded loan, held to secure bank circulation were withdrawn, and 4½ per cents substituted. This step is taken under the language of the law, which expressly authorizes the issue of circulation at the rate of 90 per cent. of the *market value* of bonds bearing less than 5 per cent. interest, and at the rate of only 90 per cent. of the *par* value of bonds bearing not less than 5 per cent. interest. When the law was passed, 6 per cents were bringing less than par, and it was thought to be only a prudent safeguard to provide that circulation should be issued on bonds bearing less interest than 5 per cent. at 90 per cent. of their values, not of their face. Evidently, the framers of the law expected that no bond of the United States bearing less than 5 per cent. interest could ever be sold at par. They were wrong, and very important results are likely to flow from their error. At the present price of bonds banks that have 6 per cent. bonds deposited to secure their circulation can sell them, put 4½ per cents in their place, and pocket about $18,000 for every $90,000 of their circulation. Where 5 per cent. bonds are deposited, the premium they can secure will be about $15,000 to every $90,000 of circulation. This can be done without diminishing the circulation or the security. If this could be done by all the banks, without deranging the bond market, the bonds securing the present $325,000,000 of bank circulation would be speedily replaced by 4½ per cents, at a profit to the banks of about $54,000,000.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE LESSON OF BANK CLEARINGS.

The clearings of the banks are an unerring index of the volume of general business. They have been anxiously watched for the past three years for the first sign of improvement, but have reflected only a drecreasing or stationary state of trade until recently. The clearings of the principal cities for the week ending September 9, 1876, show for the first time in many months an increase over the clearings of the corresponding week of the preceding year. The following are the figures in each year. The Boston clearings include eight days. The Sea Island clearings, for purposes of comparison between the cities, should be divided by two, as the Clearing House of that city, for some unaccountable reason, adds in the debit and credit clearings together:

	1876.	1875.
New York	$868,563,747	$952,728,403
Boston	54,838,863	59,868,194
Philadelphia	39,776,477	47,321,762
Chicago	21,530,981	20,848,931
St. Louis	18,937,331	19 833,020
Pittsburgh	4,912,514	4,665,321
New Orleans	3,909,913	4,310,175
Total	$510,184,335	$109,477,011

This increase is all the more significant from the fact that it has overcome the heavy decline in all prices since 1875, which would of itself largely diminish bank clearings. The known decline of prices is much greater than the difference between the bank transactions from July 31 to September 9 for 1875 and 1876, as shown in the following comparison:

	1876.	1875.	Per Cent.
New York	$1,919,902,266	$2,091,221,934	— 8.2
Boston	231,355,284	244,193,200	— 5.2
Philadelphia	172,694,247	197,944,247	— 12.7
Chicago	112,909 713	130,540,243	—13.5
St. Louis	99,234,886	114,332,871	—13.1
Cincinnati	45,285,742	52,723,880	—14.3
Pittsburgh	24,861,957	26,530,844	— 6.2
N. Orleans	23,73.,998	22 144,566	— 5.3
Total	$2,687,395,478	$2,849,123,401	— 5.6

HAPPY PHILADELPHIA.

In Philadelphia the week opened on active markets for merchandise and manufactured goods, and the improvement is reflected on the money market, as a matter of course. The Centennial Exposition is proving the attraction which was predicted for it from the commencement, and it is now impossible to ignore its influence in drawing strangers to our city. The interest taken in it since the opening of the present month is in perfect contrast with the apathy which marked its course during the first three months. It has brought crowds of strangers from all parts of the Union, and their presence has not been without its effect on our local trade. Our people are evidently working themselves up to an enthusiasm which, when at its height, nothing can resist, and there can be no doubt that for the balance of the season a daily influx of 100,000 strangers is only a moderate estimate. The hotel and boarding house keepers are being pressed for accommodations, and the demand for daily supplies to feed and shelter them makes city business lively all round. The railroad companies, both steam and horse, have full employment for all their rolling-stock, and if they cannot make money now they never will. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have drawn all their locomotives and cars from points where there was less pressure and concentrated them where they were most needed, and still they are compelled to charter cars from other roads to help them through the rush. This means business in a variety of senses, and puts the people in good heart —a feature which has been long wanting. The current of money improves slowly and rates are favorable to borrowers.

COTTON CROP.

The following interesting facts pertaining to the cotton crop for the year ending September 1, 1876, are dished up by the New York *Financial Chronicle:*

The total crop of the year reaches 4,669,-288 bales. This is the largest crop raised since the close of the war, and next to the largest ever produced, being within a hundred bales of the crop of 1859–60, which reached 4,669,770 bales. The spinners during the past year have taken 1,356,598 bales; 3,252,994 bales have been exported, leaving on hand a stock of 120,380 bales. During the year spindles have generally been active, but not pressed. Trade has been lifeless, and the prices obtained have been unremunerative. It has been an unusual period with cotton manufacturers all over the world. It is thought, however, that there will soon be an improvement in the condition of affairs, and with a return of better prices all the mills will be put in operation again. There has been a slow but steady increase in the export of first-class fabrics, and it is thought likely that this will proceed without interruption. The prospect for the coming year is thought to be very encouraging. There have been marked changes in the South. While some new mills have been started, others have suspended, and others have been running on short time. Of the Sea Island cotton—a highly prized quality—the total growth this year has been as follows: Florida, 8,950 bales; Georgia, 1,213; South Carolina, 4,756; Texas, 77; total, 14,996. Native spinners took 1,802 bales of Sea Island cotton, and 12,936 bales were exported.

PROSPERITY AMONG THE FARMERS.

A Boston exchange says: "It is pleasant to know that the agricultural classes, who number nearly one-third of the population, have had a successful season, and when they are well off their prosperity cannot be long in reaching to every branch of trade and commerce. With some local exceptions, the crops are upon the whole up to an average, and if taxes did not eat so deeply into the substance of the people there would be nothing to complain of. As it is, the changed and changing circumstances show a revival of confidence in the future, and a trust in the present, which is an encouraging feature of the situation. The capital withdrawn for use will be put to employment cautiously and tentatively at first, but more freely and in larger sums as business opportunities occur and show signs of health."

NEW YORK FINANCES.

In New York the money market continues easy and rates on call loans are 2@6 per cent., and no change is likely to occur until after the drain of currency to the interior for crop purposes is well under headway. More business in commercial paper is reported at 4@5 per cent. The United States Treasurer Tuesday received $900,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts at Washington, Tuesday, were $450,000. The internal revenue receipts footed up $500,000. The following is the Clearing House statement Tuesday: Currency exchanges, $72,900,-450; currency balances, $5,080,603; gold exchanges, $9,425,762; gold balances, $1,-647,000. Government bonds were firm.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110¼	5-20's 1868-coupons	114½
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	119½	10-40's	114¾
" 1865, new	112¾	Currency 6's	124¾
" 1865 new	113½	New 5 per cents	115
5-20's 1867	115½	New 4½'s coupons	115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	94½	Ohio & Mississippi	12½
Erie	10¾	Union Pacific	62½
L. S.	87½	Toledo & Wabash	38
C. (R. & I. C.	3	Harlem	130
St. Paul	30¾	Adams Express	106
Do. Pref. ex div	62	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	53¾	U. S. Express	64
Do. Central	41¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern com	36¾	Quicksilver	18
Do. Pref	61	Fort Wayne	101¾
North Illinois	40¼	Manhattan & St. L	12¾
Cleve. & Pittsb	90	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	16
Western Union Tel.	83¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

C. (R. & I. (R)	49	Cen. Trans (R)	43½
Reading (R)	44	Emptre do. (A)	49
U. Cos. of N. J. (R)	138½	A. & T. M. S.	70½@70¾
Oil Creek & I. R	15¾	P. C. & St. L.	77¾(A) 81¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	60½	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, September 20, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $346,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $86,000. The clearings were $15,000,000. Sterling was firm at 484½@484¾. Gold opened and closed at 110, with sales in the interim at 110¼. The borrowing rates were 1½ per annum to ¼ per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 1-64 for carrying. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, especially for coal issues. State securities were quiet. Stock speculation was irregular, some shares being higher and others lower. Coal stocks started out with a firmer feeling, and advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. New Jersey Central led the upward movement, rising from 25 to 27¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western went up from 76½ to 78½, and Delaware & Hudson coal from 67½ to 68¾. These shares, however, did not long maintain the early firmness, and before meridian fell back to and in some cases below the opening figure, Delaware & Hudson canal dropping to 67, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 76½, and New Jersey Central to 25¾. After the coal sale there was a rally of ¼@¾ per cent. from these figures. In the general share list New York Central again attracted considerable attention, the stock advancing to 99½, declining to 97 7-8, and subsequently recovering to 99, with later sales at 98¾ regular and 96 seller 60. Rock Island declined from 105 to 103¾, and Western Union from 71½ to 71. Lake Shore rose to 53¾, fell of to 52 7-8, advanced to 53¾, and reacted to 53. St. Paul common advanced from 30¾ to 31, and later lost the improvement. Preferred was firm at 65¼@66. Michigan Central rose from 40 to 41¼, and reacted to 40¾. Ohios ranged between 12¾ and 13¾, and Northwest preferred between 60 3-4 to 61 1-8.

In final dealings the market was firm, with some recovery from the early decline. Michigan Central advanced to 41¾, Lake Shore to 53¾, St. Paul common to 30¾, Ohios to 13¾, New Jersey Central to 26, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 77½, Western Union in the last sales sold at 69¾ @70, ex dividend of 1¾ per cent. The books for the dividend and annual election closed to-day, and the stock was scarce for delivery, commanding 1-32 for use. New York Central closed at 99¼ bid ex coupon, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western ¼, and Central New Jersey 1-16. St. Paul preferred was 62¾ bid ex dividend of 3½ per cent. New York Central closed at 98¾. Pacific Mail declined to 22¾. The other changes were slight. There is a heavy short interest in Lake Shore, Michigan Central and New York Central. Investors are buying these stocks largely. One broker to-day took all the New York Central offered at 99 and below. Operators who have been out of the market for some time express the belief that bottom prices are about reached, and that an improved tone of general business will soon favorably affect prices in Wall street. The transactions aggregated 127,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Pauls, 21,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 New York Central, 11,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 New Jersey Central, and 28,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118½; 5-20s '65, 112½; do. new, 113¾; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 118½; do. new, 5s, 115; 10-40s, 114½; do. coupons, 115½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 43½; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 108.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 5; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 60; United States Express, 65; New York Central, 99; Erie, 10; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 39½; Panama, 28; Union Pacific, stocks, 62, ex. dividend; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 84½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Ohio & Mississippi, 13; do. preferred, 61; C. C. C. & I., 37½; New Jersey Central, 25½; Rock Island, 104; St. Paul, 30½; do. preferred, 65½; Toledo & Wabash, 3½; do. preferred, 4; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 102; do. preferred, 113; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 14; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 77½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 16; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific bonds, 10; Union Pacific bonds, 106½; Union Pacific land grants, 104; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91.

LONDON, September 20. — Consols 95 31-32; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 108½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes 107f 50c.

FRANKFORT, September 20.—U. S. new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1876.

The more cheerful aspect noted in commercial circles for some time past continues, and business, there is reason to believe, is not only better than it was last month, but considerably in excess of what it was at this time last year. Dealers and buyers are becoming pretty well satisfied that the lowest prices have been reached, and that an upward tendency is now more than probable.

APPLES—The supply in our market, although not large is fully equal to the demand, and prices are to better; ranging from $1 to 1.50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed in firkins and tubs, at 22@23c; do. roll, 21@22; do creamery, 30@32.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8¼ as to quality; brush that will work up, 6@6½; medium green, 5½@6; red tipped, 5@5½; inferior, 3@4; crooked, 2@3.

BEANS—Quoted nominal at 90c@1 ₩ bu, and dull.

CHEESE—In fair demand, and steady at the recent sharp advance; we continue to quote August make at 11@11½c to the wholesale trade, and 12@12½ in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand whatever for domestic, but some little inquiry for foreign, including Prunes and Raisins.

EGGS—The supply, although not large, is equal to the demand, and prices remain about as last quoted, 19@20c.

FLOUR—The general tone and spirit of the market remains firm in sympathy with Wheat, and the tendency at the present writing is decidedly upward. However, some dealers are not inclined to take much stock in the advance, claiming that they can see nothing in the present or future position of affairs to warrant higher prices; they believe that a reaction will come in due time, to a considerable degree, to speculation.

Red winters	$6.00@6.50 ₩
Amber wheat flours	6.50@7.00 "
Spring wheat flours	6.00@6.50 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	7.50@8.00 "
Rye flour	4.50@4.75 "

GROCERIES—Coffee has not varied much for some days; while choice grades, the supply of which is light, are held with great firmness, common grades, of which there is no scarcity, are offering freely and are easy in price. There is a fair degree of activity in Sugars, but no change in prices.

Carolina	6¾@7¼	Louisiana	6¾@8¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	11
Crushed	12 ¾	Standard Ex C	10½
Granulated	12 ¾	Ref. Yellow	9¾@10¼
Powdered	12¾ ¾	N. O.	9¾@10¾
Standard A	11¾@11¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a60
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a50	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	35a50	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	30a 75	Souching	35a75

COFFEES.

Prime	24½c
Second Grade	23½c
Third Grade	23½c
Loose half a cent higher.	

GRAPES—Quoted at 8@c per lb.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues strong in tone, with light receipts and offerings, and while there has been no improvement in prices in our market as yet, it looks as if there would be within the next day or two, unless there is a reaction in the west, our main source of supply. We continue to quote Penna. and Ohio red, $1,12 1,13; do amber, $1,17a1,20; Kentucky white, $1,23 a1,25. The Oat market continues strong with a light supply, although unchanged; mixed, on track, 34a35; white, 36a37. Ear Corn is in light supply, and may be quoted steady at 52a55c on track; Shelled, 53a55c, as to quality. Rye unchanged at 63a65.

HAY—Firmer, owing to light receipts from the adjoining country, caused by bad roads; quotable at $16a18, from country wagons.

MILL FEED—Bran scarce and higher, $12a 12,50 ₩ ton, on track. Middlings quoted at $19 21, and Shorts at $14a16.

ONIONS—Reds, $1,90a2 per bbl; prime silver skins, $2,25a2,50.

OILS—Extra winter strained Lard oil, in view of the cold weather, is in better demand at 95; current make, 82a85c; No. 1 and 2 unchanged, the latter being held at 60a65. Jno. V. Lewis & Co.'s White and Yellow Winter Miners' oil has advanced 3c ₩ gallon at the point of production and tending upward. The market remains unchanged at 60 for White and 57 for Yellow, but the market will move up soon. Linseed oil, raw, 54; boiled, 59. Carbon firm at 15a16c.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at 65a70 per bu. Sweets, $1,50a4,25 per bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PEACHES—In light supply and prices are higher; $2a2,50 per box, as to quality and condition.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop 35a45c ₩ pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog products was weak in tone to-day, under the influence of yesterday's advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, although we have no important change to make in our quotations.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	15½	Mess Pork ₩ bbl	19,00
Do. Canvassed	15½	Short Cut do	19,00
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tcs	12¼
Bacon Backs S. C	—	Do. ¼ bbls	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ½ bbls	13½
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. ₩ lb caddies	14¼
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	60¾	Do. 3 lb pails	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 8 lb do	14¾
Clear Sides	11¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy seed unchanged at $2a2,25 ₩ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover seeds.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand, without any material change in prices; country, 7¾@7½c; city, 8¾a8¾c per lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY September 20, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	458 cars.	474 cars.
Hogs	140 "	133 "
Sheep	56 "	90 "
Total	654 "	677 "

Briggs, Dock &Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 458 cars reported for the past week, 219 cars were through and 239 cars local, against 232 cars of through, and 222 cars of local last week. Sales, 3,870 head; last week, 3,898 head.

While there has been an over-supply of common butcher cattle and stockers, the offerings of strictly prime beeves were light, scarcely equal to the demand, and while the former grades declined from 20 to 25c per cwt, the latter brought fully as much as they did last week. The feeling to-day was firm for prime shipping grades, under the influence of favorable advices from New York, where, as here, they are in light supply, and prices for the grade in question may be sprung up slightly before the close of the week. There is no chance of recovery this week, however, for common stock, even if the receipts should be small, as buyers very generally have obtained about all they want.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	5,00a5,25
Good 1,200a1,300 steers	4,50a4,75
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,25
Stockers, 700a800 lbs	3,00a4,00
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,50a3,50

SHEEP.

The run has been light during the past week, unusually so, and while common grades were no better prime fat sheep brought an advance of from 20a25c ₩ cwt. The great proportion of the offerings were common in point of quality, and of these there was an over supply; but there were not enough good butcher sheep to meet the demand, hence the improvement in prices for which reference has been made. Stock sheep continue rather slow, although good stock Ewes continue to command full prices, $2,50a3 per head; common, $1,75a2. Lambs scarce and good ones bringing rather better prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 90a100 lbs	4,85a5,12
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,65a4,75
Good 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,50a4,00
Common 70a80 lbs	3,25a3,50
Lambs, 40a60 lbs	4,00a5,00

HOGS.

On Monday of this week, the market being almost bare, prices were run up considerably, selling at from 6,25 to 6,36, as to quality. On Tuesday, however, under the influence of increased arrivals, there was a decline of fully 25 cents, and to-day, (Wednesday), in consequence of continued liberal receipts, still further declined. The market to-day was very dull even at the decline. As compared with this day week, prices are off 15a20 ₩ lb, and as we close our report there are a good many unsold, and the tendency continues downward.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,25a6,60
Yorkers	6,00a6,50
Roughs	4,00a5,25

All orders must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

ERIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1876.

The Crude market, for some reason or other, was decidedly offish to-day; trades, as compared with yesterday, were off fully 20c per bbl, and the latest advices from the source of supply at this writing report the tendency still downward. United certificates were quoted this afternoon at $1,63; Tionesta, $2,53 and immediate shipment, $2,65. Barge oil was offered at $1,83 delivered here, but there are no buyers for barge oil.

Refined also weak and very dull; Philadelphia delivery still held at 26c, but there were no buyers above 21 on cars here, equal to about 25 delivered there. Price to home trade unchanged at 23c.

The Barrel market is unchanged; countries, $1,30; city make still held at 1,50, but there are no buyers.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Phila. 851
J. A. McKee & Son	Warden F & Co	do. 850
Holdship & Lee	J. S. Davis	888
Central R Co	Central R Co	200
Standard Oil Co	Atlantic Ref Co	400
Total		2,689

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Jones & Laughlins	1	S. B. & Co	3
Reese G. & W. B.	1	Lewis O. & P.	3
J. McDermott & I.	1		
Total			9

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson & Co	12	Nimick & Co	5
Lewis D. & Co	7	Graff B. & Co	8
Byers McC. & Co	6	Bradley & Co	1
Brown & Co	1	Bradley & Son	1
Isabella Fur'o	10	Fgn Ex & Co	1
Reese S. & Co	4	S. Reynolds	2
Total			61

Chicago Breadstuffs Market.

Was quiet and strong, especially on old ground spring extras which are scarce. Stocks are rather light all round. There was a good demand early for shipments, but disagreement as to prices spoiled the buying was chiefly done by the local trade. Sales were reported of 450 bbls winters, partly at $6; 838 bbls spring extras, chiefly at $5,25a5,35; 200 bbls spring superfines and 150 do. rye flour, both on private terms. Total, 4,338 bbls. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: choice winters, $6,50; medium do, $6,25a6; choice spring extras, $5,25a5,75; medium do., $5a25; shipping extras, $4,50a5; choice patents, $6,50a7,50; common do, $5,75a6; sour springs, $3a3,75; spring superfines, $2,75a3,25. Rye flour, $4at,15.

Bran—Was in fair demand and steady. Sales aggregated 70 tons at $9,25 ₩ ton on track, and free on board cars.

Middlings—Sales were 40 tons at 13a15 ₩ ton.

Corn-meal—Sales were made of 10 tons of coarse at $16,50 free on board cars.—*Chicago Tribune, 19th inst.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—80 bbls bungs, A. B. Mills; 15 stands plums, Aiken W. & P.; 1 bag seed, Fleming Bros; 2 bbls whisky, Klein, S. A. Co; 5 do, J. Fuhrer; 15 do, J. McCullough Jr.; 5 do, Weiler Bros; 25 do, Schmidt & P.; 5 bdls wash boards, Lyle, B. & Mc; 10 nests tubs, George Heaps & Bro; 15 tres bellies, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 car staves and heading, A Depp; 81 box chimneys, J. Lindsay & Co; 25 bbls molasses, Knox & O; 8 bgs rags, McElroy & Co; 1 doz c chairs, Schenck & Co; 1 bx oilcles, J. G Wise; 24 car wheels, J. Gill; 21 ½ sks potatoes, J W Danner.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car barley, Keil & R; 1 do oats, C K Coles; 1 do, H J McCracken; 1 do barley, H M Scott; 1 do corn, D G Stewart.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J. H. Lotz; 1 do, J. M. Hemphill; 1 do a stuff, R. Knox & Son; 1 do h iron, S. B. Thompson; 1 do oats, 1 do flour, Jno. A. Brown & Co; 1 car staves and heading, A Depp; 81 box chimneys, J. Lindsay & Co; 25 bbls molasses, Knox & O; 8 bgs rags, McElroy & Co; 1 doz c chairs, Schenck & Co; 1 bx oilcles, J. G Wise; 24 car wheels, J. Gill; 21 ½ sks potatoes, J W Danner.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car barley, Keil & R; 1 do oats, C K Coles; 1 do, H J McCracken; 1 do barley, H M Scott; 1 do corn, D G Stewart.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J. H. Lotz; 1 do, J. M. Hemphill; 1 do a stuff, R. Knox & Son; 1 do h iron, S. B. Thompson; 1 do oats, 1 do flour, Jno. A. Brown & Co; 1 car hay, Keil & R; 1 do, J. Jageman; 25 bbls flour, H Schnelbach; 1 tub butter, J Bradshaw; 12 crs grapes, 10 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 roll leather, J Callery; 14 tubs butter, S J Braden; 2 do, Harshaw & T; 2 tubs sheep, J H Moreland; 2 bales leather, G Kahn; 1 do, G N Hoffstott; 1 do shoes, J M Hartford; 1 do sundries, A H Voskamp; 3 do, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, D Wallace; 5 cars hams, W B Hays; 1 do, J P Hanna & Co; 2 bbls apples, G Heaps Bro; 1 do k w soda, Webster; 12 tcs cheese, N J Braden; 20 bbls flour, S S Marvin & Co; 8 pkgs hides, G Kahn; 1 car staves, H D Moore; 45 pkgs spokes, etc, Lysle, B & McC; 49 do, M Mawhinney & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—59 bbls oil, P Duff & Son; 1 car beef, Fleming & Co; 1 do o bbls, S. B. Thompson; 11 cars o bbls, Lockhart & F; 108 o bbls, B. D. Moore; 25 bags oats, F. Shields; 41 baskets vegetables, J. Taggert; 232 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 25 cases matches, Carter Bros; 1 car f clay, T. Goff; 10 bbls oil, J. S. Ramsey; 10 do, Mills, K. & Co; 2 cks ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 4 do, J. S. Layton; 17 chairs, Danler & Son; 4 pkgs bullion, J. C. Pettit & Co; 10 do eggs and butter, A. Barnett; 12 bbls apples, Head, C & Co; 4 do tallow, J. Reuter; 38 bdls hides, W. Fiscus & Son; 11 rolls leather, J. Heil; 26 bgs potatoes, J. L. Craven; 4 do feathers, Holtzman & Co; 25 bbls tobacco, Johnson, E. E. & Co; 5 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 cars straw, C. P. Markle; 5 bdls b springs, J. M. Irwin; 16 boxes yeast, A. Kirkpatrick; 24 do, Shoemaker & Co; 3 cases shoes, Dalzell, C. & Co; 15 do, W. Pickersgill; 29 doz baskets, J. F. Grover; 3 bxs organs, Jewett & C; 3 do, J. F. Smith; 1 box d goods, D. Gregg & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 12 feet 9 inches, and falling rapidly. Clear and pleasant; business at the landing continues to improve—both receipts and shipments increasing.

THE Carrie Brooks lies over until next week.

THE C. W. Hornbrook, from Wheeling, arrived.

THE Exchange left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

THE Alice Brown is due to-day, and will take out a tow of coal.

THE Ashland, which left New Orleans Saturday, had 200 tons freight.

THE Jno. L. Rhoads, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed Memphis on Tuesday.

THE C. K. Peck passed Omaha on Tuesday, and the Fontenelle the day before.

THE Park Painter arrived at Huntington on Monday safely with her tow of oil.

THE Hyena and Tiger left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh with empty barges on Monday.

THE Fearless is to receive a new battery of steel boilers, and will be otherwise repaired.

BOTH the Allegheny and Monongahela were reported falling at headwaters yesterday.

MR. G. WASH. FLOYD is back from the Centennial. He goes out clerk of the new steamer Hard Cash.

THE new steamer Hard Cash, Capt. Jas. Rees, will positively depart for Memphis and White river on Saturday.

IT was Capt. Truesdale who bought the Sandy, for $10,000. He will put a texas on her, and run her in the New Orleans and Opelousa trade.

THE Emma Graham departed for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. loaded down flat, and she had quite a number of passengers. Pilots—Nick and Joseph Witten.

THE Bengal Tiger, Oakland, Tom Rees No. 2, Fred. Wilson No. 2, Mary Ann, John Gilmore, Nellie Speer and Dick Fulton, were at Louisville on Monday.

THE towboats James A. Blackmore, Enterprise, Coal City, Sam Clark, Hercules, B. D. Wood, Reindeer and I. N. Phillips will get out to-day with tows of coal.

CAPT. DARRAGH, of the Arkansas river packet Rosa Miller, has inaugurated the free baggage system on his boat, which saves passengers a great deal of annoyance.

THE Coal Hill, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed Cincinnati on Monday with a keel boat of fire-brick and nine barges coal and coke. Pilots, E. H. Williamson and John Handlan.

THE John L. Rhoads, which left New Orleans on the 13th, took 315 bbls rosin and 200 tons of miscellaneous dry goods and other freight for way points. She also had a fair passenger list.

CAPT. Hart has sold the hull of the H. S. Turner to J. K. Pleasants, of Vevay, for $900. It will be loaded with produce and hay for the Southern market, and be towed down inside of two months.

THE U. S. snagboat E. A. Woodruff, is reported lying at Glass House waiting for the water to fall sufficiently to allow her to commence operations in clearing the channel of obstructions between here and Wheeling.

MADISON advices under date of the 18th report: Capt. John Woodburn's new steamer Fanny Moore made a trial of her machinery Saturday evening. It worked to the entire satisfaction of both owner and builders. She was inspected yesterday. She leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow.

THE towboat Robin, with 4 barges of coal, has been lying above Cumberland dam waiting for water to let her barges over. Her tow has been there for several weeks. She took it through the rest of the Lower Ohio without trouble, and could have delivered her coal and two or three more cargoes just like it by this time if the dam had been out of the way.

THE ST. LOUIS *Republican* says: Representatives of the Thompson Dean and Carondelet have had several interviews with the owners of the Jas. Howard. Grand Republic and other pool line boats, with a view to bring about a uniformity of tariff in rates between Memphis and New Orleans. The Dean, Carondelet, Howard and Republic, while running between Memphis and New Orleans, will probably emulate the pool line, upholding rates so that they will realize profit from their investment.

IN the event of the Republicans being successful in November, our friend Capt. Charles Brown, of Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, Liberty street, an old steamboat mate and a red-hot Democrat, has agreed to crawl into a sewer on the corner of Penn and 21st streets; while, on the other hand, if the Democrats are successful, the Republicans who nightly congregate on the corner in question, have agreed to vacate the corner and Pollock is to have it all to himself. It is the opinion of the Court at present that Pollock will have to crawl into the sewer, although it will be a very difficult task, as it is thought the space will be found sufficiently large in the body, which is by no means a small one. The sewer might sustain some damage.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of Sept. 18 says: Business more active. The Katie P. Kountz has part of a cargo engaged for Pittsburgh, and leaves on Wednesday, with Capt. C. L. Brennan, late of the Fontennelle, in command. The John F. Tolle and a towboat and barges are loading for New Orleans, to leave in the middle of the week. Chris. Oppenlander, Hull Inspector, was not expected to live to-day. He made his will this morning, and was perfectly resigned. Capt. A. M. Swain, of New Orleans, is in the city with a view of securing two suitable boats for the Red River trade. The new steamer, Golden Eagle, on her last trip, made the fastest time from St. Louis to Hannibal ever made by a steam

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are northeast to southeast winds, with falling barometer and rain, shifting to westerly winds, with rising barometer.

Duff's College.

Young men spend your evenings profitably by attending Duff's College—for terms call at College office, 49 Fifth avenue.

The Exposition.

Prof. Gilbert will make another balloon ascension this afternoon, the wet weather at the beginning of this week having prevented the one that should have taken place on Tuesday. To-night Prof. S. B. Mills will give his second piano recital.

Brownsville Avenue Difficulties.

There has been some difficulty between Contractor Neal, who has charge of the Brownsville avenue improvement, and the commission. As a result of it Mr. Harry Neal, a son of the contractor, on Tuesday informed his men that he would no longer be responsible for the payment of their wages, and discharged them. Mr. Thos. S. Maple, who happened to be near at the time, observing some trouble, went up to the men and after learning what was the matter told them to continue work, and he would pay them. Mr. Neal, feeling somewhat incensed at what he considered an unwarranted interference by Mr. Maple with his employes, had some words with Clegg, the boss of the gang he had just discharged, and told him not to commence work again. Clegg got aggry and struck Mr. Neal several blows before they were parted. They were both arrested for disorderly conduct, but after a hearing discharged. The statement in an evening paper that the whole gang attacked Mr. Neal was entirely without foundation.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Oxalic Acid for Epsom Salts.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Samuel Gallinger, who resides on Fremont street, Allegheny, made a very narrow escape from being killed by poison. It appears that she felt unwell and requested a domestic to get her a package of epsom salts, which was in a drawer near by. The girl opened the drawer and handed her a package which contained what appeared to be salts, but what was in reality oxalic acid. The lady, not noticing the difference, dissolved a quantity of the acid in water and swallowed it, when the mistake was discovered. A physician was at once summoned and the antidote administered. The lady became very sick, but last evening she was out of all danger, although still suffering from the effects of the poison.

TORCHES IN ALLEGHENY.

Chief Marshal Elected and Route Adopted.

A meeting of the captains of all the Republican marching clubs of Allegheny was held last evening in Knap's battery armory for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand torchlight demonstration in Allegheny City.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. J. D. Walker to preside and Mr. James McHenry to act as Secretary.

After some discussion it was agreed to have the parade on Friday evening, September 29th.

Mr. N. H. Voegtly was elected Chief Marshal.

A committee was appointed to invite the clubs in Pittsburgh to participate in this demonstration.

The following route of procession was agreed upon, the procession to form on Robinson street, right resting on Federal street. Up Federal to Lacock street, along Lacock street to Madison avenue, thence to Main street, up Main to Pine street, countermarch on Main street to Chestnut street, thence to Ohio street, thence to Madison avenue, thence to Second street, thence to Cedar avenue, thence to North avenue, thence to Federal street, up Federal street to Jackson street, along Jackson to Fremont street, thence to Pennsylvania avenue, down Pennsylvania avenue to Allegheny avenue, thence to Franklin street, thence to Market street, thence to Greenwood street, thence to Beaver avenue, thence to Sheffield street, thence to Manhattan street, thence to Rebecca street, thence to Corry street, thence to Lacock street, thence to Federal street and dismiss.

A resolution was adopted requesting the residents along the route of procession to decorate their dwellings.

After making some further preliminary arrangements the meeting adjourned.

BASE BALL NOTES.

First of the Two Louisville Games—Triumph for the Visitors.

For the third time the Louisville club yesterday afternoon administered defeat to the Alleghenys, and the latter took it with as much grace and equanimity as they receive a victory. Seven of their ten runs the visitors made in the first inning when, by a streak of unusually heavy batting, they succeeded in taking eight with a total of nine base hits off McKelvey. During the remaining eight innings they only made three additional base hits. The Alleghenys batted Devlin right easily, but with all their success in that respect they failed to score more than three runs. They seemed able to get men on bases without difficulty, but to get them off was apparently out of the question. In the seventh inning McKelvey gave way to Hagan, and Devlin, who had hit the former for four bases, struck out. But a single base hit was made on Hagan's delivery. Devlin and McKelvey led the batting for their respective clubs, each one making three bases hits. The latter's work in rolling up errors the Alleghenys were almost equaled by the Louisvilles, there being an unusually large number on both sides. The effect of charging fifty cents admission was evidenced in the limited number of persons present. The score is as follows:

ALLEGHENYS	O	R	B	E	LOUISVILLES.	O	R	B	E
Quest, 2 b.....	1	2	1	3	Ryan, l. f.....	4	1	1	1
Nelan, s. s.....	2	0	3	1	Devlin, 3 b.....	1	2	1	0
McKelvey, p..	2	0	3	1	Devin, p.....	3	1	2	3
Reagy, c. f.....	3	0	2	0	Hankinson, c..	2	0	1	0
Cummings, 3 b	4	0	0	2	Clinton, r. f....	4	0	1	0
Lane, c.....	2	1	1	0	Fulmer, s. s....	3	1	1	0
Wilkinson, 1 b	2	0	0	0	Hankinson, 1 b	2	0	0	0
Hagan, r. f....	4	0	1	0	Somerville, 2b.	0	3	1	2
Hamm, c. f....	3	0	0	0	Holly, c.....	3	1	1	2
Total.....	27	3	8	14	Total.....	27	10	11	11

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.
Alleghenys..1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3.
Louisville...7 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—10.

Passed balls—Alleghenys 7, Louisville 2. Fly catches—Alleghenys 4, Louisville 9. Bases on balls—Alleghenys 3, Louisville 1. Struck out—Alleghenys 1, Louisville 2. Total base hits—Alleghenys 12, Louisvilles 12. Two base hits—Devlin and McKelvey.

These clubs play again this afternoon.

Indianapolis—Second game, St. Louis Red Sox 3, Indianapolis 0.

ALLEGHENY NEWS.

A "Gazette" Reporter's Notes of Interest From the Sister City.

····The balloon goes up this afternoon.

····The lawn mower was rattling over West Park yesterday.

····The repairs to the engine at the water works will be finished to-day.

····The Third ward Hayes and Wheeler club holds a meeting in their wigwam this evening at 7 o'clock sharp.

····Acting Clerk Dilworth, of the Poor Board, yesterday sent Sarah McDevitt, an insane woman, to the City Home.

····Detective Hague yesterday recovered a horse and buggy that were stolen from Andrew Jackman last Saturday.

····An Alderman reposed in the lock-up last night. He had been arrested for being intoxicated and abusing his family.

····To-morrow night's wedding at the Exposition will doubtless attract fully as many curious spectators as the late one did.

····The two little Dutman boys, who were in the lock-up during the past few days, were reclaimed by their father yesterday afternoon.

····Mr. Abe. Patterson is said to be at the head of a project for the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad to start from Federal street and run through the Eleventh ward and Bellevue to Emsworth, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. It is claimed by those agitating the matter that the Fort Wayne road does not give the people on the line of the proposed road sufficient accommodations for reaching the city and returning to their homes, and that the fares are too high. About half the stock is said to have been subscribed already.

····On Tuesday night about eleven o'clock, a farmer named Frederick Dragan accidentally drove over the embankment at the side of Ohio street, and down the West Penn railroad track, near the water works. The night was very dark and he was unable to see where he was going. The wagon turned over upon him, after rolling down to the railroad track, but a barrel that was in it prevented the vehicle from crushing him very badly. He was carried into a saloon near by, where he soon revived. He sustained a number of severe bruises, but no bones were broken.

····Rev. Joseph King, President of the Board of School Controllers, has appointed the following committee, embracing one from each ward, to act with the committee of the Pittsburgh Board of Education in arranging for the excursion of school children to the Centennial: First ward, Dr. John Hamilton; Second ward, John Hopkins; Third ward, D. L. Smith; Fourth ward, R. C. Miller; Fifth ward, S. R. Stewart; Sixth ward, Dr. Wallace; Seventh ward, Mr. Foerester; Eighth ward, Jesse Sutton; Ninth ward, John H. Richards; Tenth ward, J. O. S. Golden; Eleventh ward, W. H. Slack; Prof. John Davis.

Notice.—For some little past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Meeting in the East End—Rally on the Hill—Local Political Notes.

A grand Republican demonstration was held last evening at Wykoff's Western Exchange, near the depot in East Liberty. The exchange was brilliantly illuminated, and the large open space in its front was thronged by a live mass of Republicans, aggregating at least three thousand people. The stand was erected in front of the hotel, and the immense mass surrounding it remained deeply interested until the meeting closed. The splendid marching club from Wilkinsburg was out in force.

Ex-Mayor Jared M. Bruhn presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents.

The first speaker was O. H. Allerton, Esq., a resident of the ward, who made an eloquent and extremely forcible address. This gentleman was a Greeley man in 1872, and supported Hopkins in 1874. He now urges the election of the entire Republican ticket, and his advice on this point was received with loud applause. Although Hopkins lives in the Twenty-first ward, his Republican neighbors appear to be as much interested in preserving their integrity as he is to maintain the ascendancy of his party. Mr. Allerton's portrait of Tilden, whom he well knows, was drawn with great fidelity.

The next speaker was Hon. Russell Errett, who spoke at considerable length upon the Congressional election as well as upon the general issues, and was followed by A. M. Brown, Esq., and H. H. McCormick, Esq.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour amid enthusiasm, with three cheers for the entire ticket.

A few copies of the Hayes and Wheeler campaign song book, with music, issued by the National Republican Committee have been received at the Republican headquarters, this city, and will be distributed among glee clubs only.

A Republican meeting is to be held at Hamilton Hall, this evening, and will be addressed by S. P. Fulton, Esq., C. C. Taylor, Esq., and others.

The County Republican Executive Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon.

The captains of the Republican marching clubs will be called to meet on Monday evening next to arrange for the torchlight demonstration in the different districts.

Mr. A. L. Garver, of Wooster, Ohio, sends a note of a vote taken on a Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad train between Allianee and Pittsburgh yesterday. Between the voters the count stood Hayes 80, Tilden 39, Cooper 8, unknown 4. Among the ladies the vote was Hayes 53, Tilden 9 and Cooper 3.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards have jointly procured a handsome room on Penn avenue, which will be always kept open, and where meetings will be held every Saturday evening. For the Nineteenth the following vigilance committees have been appointed: First district—L. Brown, D. L. McClintock, A. P. McWilliams, A. R. Allen, J. F. Cunningham, L. A. Dennison, J. E. Rogers. Second district—J. Bouland, Andrew Sweitzer, Wm. Moreland, Jas. Moreland, Thos. Moreland, R. W. Thomas, Frank Parkinson, C. S. Haven, J. J. Lawson, Samuel McCutcheon. Third district—J. N. Berlin, W. Lowry, Eli Wicoff, A. Mohler, R. M. McClaren, S. Crawford, R. M. Reed, M. W. Sackett, R. C. Patterson, W. W. Logan, C. King.

For the Twentieth ward the following committees have been appointed: First district—Fred. Baum, Chris. Hans, F. Beese, J. G. Thomas, W. A. Burchfield, Robert Aiken, R. B. Fergerson, F. Reifer. Second district—John Lang, Jos. Irwin, J. F. Denniston, John Davis, Jas. S. Negley, Jr., B. F. Lang. Third district—D. E. Bayard, G. W. Hallman, R. Q. Whitten, V. D. Richard, J. E. Baum, Jas. Marshall, M. B. Richards, O. B. Ryall, S. L. Fullwood, John Linhart, Alex. Bates, S. M. Lafferty, Thos. E. Wilson, C. C. Atkinson.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of Republicans of the Hill wards assembled last evening at the corner of Center avenue and Crawford street, where a substantial stand had been erected on an open lot of Mr. John Thier, W. W. J. Speer, with his chorus was present and added greatly to the interest of the meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Crosby Gray and organized by electing the following officers:

President—Wm. Little.

Vice Presidents—Andrew Nesbit, James Barclay, B. F. Kennedy, J. W. McGimpsey, Jos. A. Butler, Jas. McCallin, James H. Phillips, R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. Moon, Geo. Schmidt, John Thier.

Secretaries—Sohn G. Little and reporters of the press.

Mr. Little, chairman, being introduced, stated the purpose of the meeting to be the discussion of the political questions of the day and to advocate Republican principles and Republican candidates. He hoped not only Republicans but Democrats were present, and that they would listen and carefully weigh the arguments that would be advanced. After briefly reviewing the work of the Republican party, the speaker said its record never was equalled in the history of the world. "We now come before the people with confidence that their judgment will uphold and continue the Republican party.

In closing, Mr. Little introduced Prof. Pope, who sang "The Democratic Band," much to the delight of the audience. This was followed by the funny song, "Tilden's Lament," and was warmly applauded.

SPEECH OF MAJOR SLAGLE.

Major J. F. Slagle was the first speaker. He referred to the wide field of discussion open to a speaker this campaign. He would inquire why any Republican can leave the old party. In the matter of finances particularly, the Democratic platform is intended to deceive; it says one thing but in what it suppresses. So with Tilden's letter of acceptance, which it took him six long weeks to prepare. In both these papers is deception put forth to gull the people. The speaker here reviewed the Democratic platform and said that the plank which charged the Republican party with squandering money during the eleven years of power since the war was a fraud and deception. He compared the financial operations of former Democratic administrations with that of the Republican administration. Take out the debt incurred by the war, the pension and other things for which the Republican party is in no way to blame, and you will find that the net ordinary expenses of the Government to-day, considering the increase in population, is far less than in times of Democratic power.

Mr. Slagle then reviewed the record of the last Democratic Congress, and the Democratic House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and concluded by stating that both the bodies referred to were elected on the cry of reform, and if that was the kind of reform Tilden proposed, we did not require much of it. If you want this kind of reform vote the Democratic ticket. But if you want true reform, if you want the soldiers' widow and orphan cared for, if you want a protective tariff to aid our industries, if you want honest men in office, you will vote for Hayes, Wheeler and the whole Republican ticket.

Prof Pope next sang "One Democrat" and "Have you heard the news."

SPEECH OF H. A. COLLIER, ESQ.

H. A. Collier, Esq., was next introduced and delivered a stirring address, which was attentively listened to. He opened by saying that his hearers could not afford to vote the Democratic ticket. Wives and mothers cannot afford to have their husbands and sons vote the Democratic ticket, and sweethearts can't afford to have their lovers vote it. [Applause.] You cannot afford to vote for the Democratic party because there is nothing in its history in consonance with the word, feeling and heart of this great American people. [Applause.] The Democratic party is an old hulk that has almost gone to decay. Good sensible people can't afford to support the Democratic chief—one who is nothing more or less than a thief. If he cheats the government, if he fails to pay it its due, is he not a thief? Did he not swear falsely to his income, and has it not been clearly shown that he cheated the government? If the statements so clearly made are not true, why does not Mr. Tilden come out and deny and prove them to be false?

The speaker continued at some length to discuss the free trade proclivities of the Democratic party, and said Pennsylvanians could not afford to vote the Democratic ticket, either State or National. He said: We want no Democrats in Congress. We can't afford it; the industries of these cities can't afford it. The candidate of the Republican party in this district is an able and an honest man. His opponents can point to no spot or blemish in his character. He is a man of honor, of integrity and of capacity. Vote for him, vote for the whole Republican ticket and the country will be at peace, and we will be prosperous.

At the close of Gen. Collier's speech Prof. Pope sang a song, and after a few remarks from S. P. Fulton, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

A Hayes and Wheeler marching club of one hundred members was organized in the Sixteenth ward Tuesday night, September 19th, and the following officers and committees were elected: President, P. H. Smith. Vice Presidents, S. H. McElroy, Robert Dalzell, Henry Nichols, Wm. Palmer, F. Rummell, S. H. Morgan, Dr. J. T. Dun, F. Oehling, Robert Watson, John F. White, Jno. McCoubrey, Samuel Baldwin, Samuel McKinley, Alex. McKinley, Hugh McKinley, Wm. C. Barr, James Hemphill, Jas. Reed. Recording Secretary, James Kirkwood. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Nichols. Treasurer, Samuel McKinney. Captain, Robert Dalzell; First Lieutenant, Samuel Baldwin; Second Lieutenant, George Scott. Orderly Sergeant, James Crumley; Finance Committee, Samuel McKinley, S. H. Morgan, S. H. McElroy, Robert Dalzell, John McCoubrey, Thomas Thomas, John F. White. Wigwam Committee, Robert Dalzell, S. H. Morgan. Committee on Music, Henry Nichols, Henry Meyers, John McCoubrey. Committe on Uniform, P. H. Smith, S. H. Morgan, Henry Nichols, S. McElroy, and officers of the marching club.

A beautiful silk banner was presented to the Boys in Blue just previous to their departure for Indianapolis on Tuesday evening, by **General Pearson**, on behalf of Maj. Russell Errett, who was unavoidably absent. On one side was inscribed, "Allegheny Boys in Blue," and on the other, "Pittsburgh, September 18th, 1876." The banner was received for the "Boys" by Gen. Jas. S. Negley. It is one of Robitzer's most artistic efforts.

The Boys in Blue paid $7.50 for their tickets, instead of $11.50, as reported. The agreement with the railroad company was to sell the tickets at the first named sum provided two hundred or more were purchased. There were not that many required, and the agent refused to sell them for less than $11.50. After considerable controversy by telegraph with Mr. O'Brien at Columbus he directed that the tickets be given them at $7.50. The leading men in the excursion are exceedingly indignant at the treatment they received at the hands of the railroad company, as it is a well known fact that excursion tickets have been sold at points both East and West of this at a much lower rate, and in some instances transportation has been furnished free of charge.

A meeting of Republicans was held Saturday, September 16th, in West Deer township, at Rural Ridge, at which Col. T. M. Bayne and John C. Newmyer were the speakers. The meeting was a large one and very enthusiastic for the nominees of the Republican party. The meeting was organized by electing Bery Douthett, Esq., President, Samuel Hazlett, Joseph Griffith, W. W. Hill, and Robert Herron as Vice Presidents. A very eloquent speech was made by Thomas M. Bayne, which was received with much acceptance by the meeting, as also the one made by John C. Newmyer, and a pledge was given by the meeting that West Deer should be counted good for 150 majority for the whole ticket at the coming fall election. After the meeting a Hayes and Wheeler club was organized, numbering 106 men, strong, sound and true for the cause.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

Lau & Garlick et al., creditors, vs. J. H. Johnston, debtor, Pittsburgh. Debtor adjudged a bankrupt, and case referred to Register Harper.

James Schoonmaker, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Hearing on exceptions to Registers' report, fixed for the 27th inst.

John C. Orr, bankrupt, Mercer county. Motion for an injunction against execution creditors fixed for the 25th inst.

Jacob Stanfield, bankrupt, Butler county. The rule on Boston Iron Company to show cause why an attachment should not be issued, referred to Register Shafer.

E. A. Gladden, bankrupt, Greene county. Restraining order issued against M. W. Rankin & Co., et al.

Edmund Stiles, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order granted for the sale of real estate discharged of liens.

Charles M. Kingsley, of Erie county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the case was referred to Register Woodruff.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

The case of the Commonwealth vs. L. W. Adams indictad for assault and battery and false imprisonment, on which a verdict was reported on trial was resumed yesterday morning. The case was tried last week, but the jury failed to agree, there being seven for acquittal and five for conviction, and they were discharged. The facts in the case were all published at the time of the former trial. The jury are out.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Foster. Commonwealth vs. Ed. Boyer and Thos. Godfrey, previously reported, verdict of guilty as to the former and not guilty as to the latter.

Trial list for to-day.

Martin Welsh,	Geo. Hopkins,
G. L. Payne,	Adam Haley,
George Lewis,	Gerhart Schmale,
Ed. Melnan et al.	Ben. Rappeport (2),
Joseph Heinbaugh,	Max. Hallin,
Wilson Wright et al.	Jennie Gilchrist,
Val. Greno et al.	E. Barker,
John Cramer,	Geo. Hopkins,
Chas. Smith,	Henry Myersberger,
Sam. Wright et al.	Egan & Wright.

Court Brevities.

JUDGE MCKENNAN has adopted a rule requiring all cases at issue six weeks prior to the beginning of any term of the Circuit Court to be placed on the list for trial.

HON. JOSIAH H. GORDON, of Cumberland, Maryland, and Herman L. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, were, on motion of Gen. A. H. Coffroth, admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court.

JOSEPH H. BARKER, a tobacconist, indicted at the May term of the U. S. Court for a violation of the revenue laws, and who could not be found when called for trial, was arrested and is now in the custody of the authorities.

MARSHAL HALL yesterday paid into court the sum of $5,588.44, net proceeds of sale of the distillery liquors, land, &c., claimed by Hoffman & Co., of Butler county, Pa., whose establishment was seized for a violation of the revenue laws.

MARSHAL HALL is being grievously annoyed just now, by gentlemen from all parts of the Western district of the State who desire to serve the country as jurymen at the next term of the United States Court. There are forty-six counties in the district and only sixty persons to be summoned, so that a large quota of each county will not be very large. The Marshal has received already one thousand five hundred letters from gentlemen who think they would make good jurymen. The Marshal announced positively yesterday that the list was full, and any further applications will be useless.

A SPECIAL term of the Common Pleas Court of Washington county, is being held for the trial of the Dipold railroad cases, and also a test case by the Chartier's Valley Railroad Company against one of the delinquent subscribers to the stock of said company. The aggreement upon which the money was collected stipulated that one *termini* of the road should be in the borough of Washington. The road has never been completed into the borough line and in order to reach a point inside of what is called the borough at the time the subscriptions were made, it will have to be extended nearly half a mile. The citizens claim that the station is too far from the center of the town, and many of them have refused to pay their subscriptions unless the road is extended according to agreement.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANTHONY GRIESBACH was jailed yesterday by Alderman Burke for a hearing on a charge for assaulting and battering Wm. Myer.

E. G. HERSHBERG was committed to jail by Alderman Burke yesterday, in default of $300 bail, for a hearing to-morrow on a charge of false pretense, preferred by Amanda Crawford.

On Tuesday night a sneak thief entered the saloon of John Filson, corner of Second avenue and Grant street, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and robbed the till of between four and five dollars.

WOLF RAPPAPORT and Benjamin Zimmerman were committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Millikin in default of bail for their appearance at court to answer a charge of obtaining board under false pretenses, in which Christ. Becker, of McKeesport, is prosecutor.

THE police on Tuesday evening arrested Thomas Hammill, John Conway and Richard McFarley, charged with having entered the tailor shop of Henry Erdman, on Tenth street, Friday morning, and robbing it of a quantity of clothing, valued at $50. They were held for a hearing on Monday morning.

ALDERMAN BUTLER was filling the Mayor's duties yesterday. James Mullin, who claimed to be the proprietor of a hotel, and Fred. Stole, a runner for a rival house, were each fined three dollars and costs, for fighting at the Union Depot. John Curtis, an old offender, was sent to Claremont for four months, and Wm. Hershouser, who persists in annoying his wife, who keeps a beer hall on Penn avenue, was sent up for sixty days.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Belden last night enacted the part of *Julia* in "The Hunchback," supported by Mr. Gotthold as *Sir Thomas Clifford* and Mr. Bock as *Master Walter*. This evening she will essay the *role of Rosalind* in "As You Like It," a character that she has never yet impersonated.

Library Hall.

"Clouds" will be reproduced again this evening with Effie Ellsler as *Stella Gordon*. This play will be performed all week.

Novelty Theater.

The attractions at this place are too many to be named in a brief space, and the best way to learn how good they are is to go and see them.

A Watch Thief Captured.

Chief Hartzell yesterday arrested a man named Clark Cravener, who some two or three weeks ago stole a valuable watch from a Mr. Morgan, living on the South Side. The authorities have for some time known where the watch was, but left it alone as a trap to catch the thief. He is in the lockup and will have a hearing to-day. The watch will be recovered.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Friday Evening, 22d Inst., at 7 1-2 O'clock.

At Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Stock Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

35 shares M. & M. National Bank.
20 shares Peoples Insurance Company.
8 shares Monongahela Incline Plane.
8 shares Metropolitan National Bank.
10 shares Penn Bank.
10 shares Masonic Bank.

Also, the beautiful home of Christopher Zug will be sold by order of John S. Slagle and Reuben Miller, trustees.

Stocks received for my regular Friday evening sales until noon on Thursdays.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

A Closing Out Sale.

The stock in the store of the late H. Perry, at Wood street and Diamond alley, is being closed out at private sale, and those who wish to secure bargains during the present week should not fail to attend. Mr. P. had an extensive trade for his own make of boots and shoes, and those who would have no others will be interested in the announcement that boots worth from $16 to $18 will be sold for $8 and $10, and shoes at half price. All the goods are custom-made, which is a sufficient guarantee of their superior quality.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Commencement of the Annual Session Yesterday—Proceedings at the Butler Street Church—Standing Committees —The Death of Bishop Janes.

The annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church commenced yesterday morning at the edifice corner of Butler and Fortieth streets. It is the first that has been held since the division of the Conference. The meeting was presided over by Bishop Peck, who also conducted the devotional exercises, assisted by Revs. T. M. Hudson and Samuel Wakefield. Rev. I. C. Pershing, President of the Female college, was re-elected Secretary, with the privilege of selecting his own assistants. A resolution directing the Board of Stewards to discriminate in favor of the older ministers in the distribution of the superannuated collection was referred for future action. The time between 8:30 o'clock A. M. and 12 M. was fixed for the daily sessions. The following list of standing committees, which were confirmed, was presented by the Presiding Elders, who constitute the Committee on Nominations:

Stewards (Ministerial).—R. P. Miller, W. Lynch, J. H. Wilkinson, J. T. Riley, M. McK. Garrett, L. R. Beacom.

Stewards (Lay).—Thomas Hershberger, J. H. Cubbe, C. C. Fawcett, Samuel Hamilton, R. Robinson, A. G. Williams.

Church Extension.—M. W. Dallas, W. D. Slease, J. A. Danks, M. S. Kendig, E. B. Snyder.

Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.—R. L. Miller, J. W. Baker, E. Williams, J. F. Core, J. J. McIlvar, S. T. Mitchell.

Education.—S. Wakefield, T. M. Hudson, B. W. Chidlaw, Wm. Cox, W. P. Turner, S. M. Vernon.

Sunday School Union.—A. B. Castle, N. Davis, J. H. Rogers, O. S. Backtel, J. C. High, A. Jackson.

Freedmen's Aid Society.—G. Orbin, D. L. Dempsey, M. M. Sweeny, J. Mensel, M. B. Pugh, J. J. Hays.

State of the Church.—H. Miller, R. B. Mansell, C. W. Smith, J. W. McIntire, H. F. Thomas, J. Hudson.

Public Worship.—I. N. Baird, S. P. Woolf.

Auditing Presiding Elders' Accounts.—W. B. Watkins, A. Scott, R. Jordan, J. B. Gray, H. H. Pershing.

Missions—Presiding Elders.

Postoffices.—J. C. Castle, M. D. Lichliter, T. C. Hatfield, J. G. Gogley, D. N. Stafford, C. McCaslin.

Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union.—J. S. Wakefield, A. H. Miller, J. Dillen, G. B. Hudson, T. F. Eaton, H. Henry.

Book and Periodical Accounts.—W. R. Brown, J. McCartey, I. N. Pershing, D. J. Davis, D. R. Stevenson.

Parsonages.—J. A. Swaney, E. D. Holty, W. A. Stuart, M. J. Grimes, D. M. Hollester, R. Cartwright.

Temperance.—D. H. McCready, T. F. Pershing, J. F. Williams, S. Keebler, F. W. Vertican, Jas. Scarlett.

Centenary.—R. Morrow, J. B. Taylor, W. Johnston, G. W. Cranage, P. M. McGowan, J. Gledhill.

Tracts.—E. B. Griffin, J. K. Miller, W. Gamble, R. J. White, N. Lacock.

Bethel Cause.—R. Hopkins, S. H. Cravens, J. W. Miles, C. M. Westlake, B. F. Sawhill.

Publishing Minutes.—Secretary of the Conference and Joseph Horner.

Statistics.—West Pittsburgh district, T. H. Eaton; South Pittsburgh district, T. Patterson; South East Pittsburgh district, C. W. Miller; East Pittsburgh district, H. J. Smith,; North Pittsburgh district, N. F. Conner; Allegheny district, S. M. Bell.

Examining Committee—Local Preachers, R. Hamilton, J. J. Moffitt, M. J. Steppy, J. W. Kessler; first year, J. S. Deens, J. Hollingshead, M. J. Montgomery, J. Mechem; third year, J. F. Jones, H. C. Beacom, W. Brattain, S. J. Miller; fourth year, J. Connor, E. M. Wood, N. F. Lacock; A. L. Potty.

A resolution, presented by Rev. C. W. Smith, requesting the presiding Bishop, if, in the arrangement of the work of the Conference he shall find it possible, to make four E'ders' districts instead of six, was made the special order for this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

In accordance with a motion by Dr. Nesbit, Revs. R. L. Miller, J. W. Baker and Dr. Cox were appointed a commission to confer with a commission like unto that from the East Ohio Conference in relation to questions arising between the two conferences. The commission was continued until the next Conference with power to act.

Bishop Peck, in very appropriate terms, announced the death of Bishop Janes, of whom he spoke as a man of powerful intellect and great purity of character. His loss would be mourned by a million people throughout the world. A place could not be filled. The speaker said that his dispatches gave him no account of the manner of his death, but, he added, we know how he died, because we know how he lived. He said that he had never received a word of counsel or advice from the deceased Bishop that he felt at liberty to disregard. Rev. T. M. Hudson, a venerable preacher, whose connection with the ministry of the Methodist church dates back half a century, said that his acquaintance with Bishop Janes extended over a period of forty years. He had ever regarded him as a most extraordinary man. His life was a model in influence wherever he went. He was ever ready to give his counsel wherever it was needed, and it was always such counsel as he only could give. Dr. Wakefield remembered the deceased before he was chosen Bishop, which took place in 1844. He had loved him from the first time he heard him preach all through his life. His life was so exemplary that he had not only loved him but venerated him. The Bishop had filled up his life so completely and gloriously that it should be a glorious example to all. Dr. Vincent, editor of the *Sunday School Times*, said he was proud of Bishop Janes because he had been a representative of the intellectual strength and culture of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had been an old-fashioned Methodist of the most pronounced order, and yet a Methodist of the nineteenth century. In this connection the Secretary read the following paper, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our venerable and fellow-labor, Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bishop Janes we recognize that the Church at large has lost one of its brightest exemplars and ablest defenders, and our own beloved Methodism one of its wisest counselors, purest exponents and noblest representatives.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy as a Conference to the surviving members of the bereaved household, and to the Church in general, moved with a profound sorrow, commending them to His gracious Providence, who carries on His work even though he removes His chief workman.

A pleasant episode of the session was the introduction to the conference of Rev. C. A. Holmes, who formerly belonged to it, but who is now stationed at Harrisburg. It led a gentleman to remark that it was a good deal like introducing a boy to his mother.

After an announcement of committee meetings the conference adjourned until half past eight o'clock this morning.

In the afternoon Dr. Vincent addressed a meeting on the subject of Sunday School work, and last evening Dr. Dashiels delivered an address before the missionary anniversary meeting.

The Turkish Bath.

The Turkish Bath is the most effectual method yet devised for producing and maintaining a healthy action of the skin. The warm air opens the mouths of the seven million little tubes, and the perspiration comes trickling forth laden with the impurities of the body. The pure water drank while in the bath goes immediately into the blood, absorbs more of the impurities, and floods them out through the open pores. Many of the most able physicians in Europe and in this country, recognizing the remedial power of the bath, use it for themselves, and advise its use by their patients. The bath aids materially in the cure of chills and fever, colds, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, neuralgia, sciatica, dyspepsia, liver, kidney, and bladder difficulties.

There is nothing better than the bath for those who have been using stimulants or narcotics too freely, as it throws out these poisons in the perspiration and thus frees the system. When you have an hour to spare, try a "Turkish" at 80 Diamond street, and be convinced of its renovating and purifying power.

A Reliable Drug House.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the drug store of Mr. Frederick Bohn, No. 187 Federal street, Allegheny. The house was established about twelve years ago, and in all that history has enjoyed a reputation for *reliability* of the very first order. Mr. White is a practical druggist of many years' experience, having been brought up to the trade from his earlier years. He is recognized as one of the most competent pharmaceutists in Allegheny or the community. He gives his personal attention to preparing prescriptions, and this accuracy is assured. The stock in this store is always kept fresh and full. It embraces everything in the line of drugs, medicines, perfumes, and toilet requisites, chemicals, select drugs, German colognes, dietetic articles, fine cigars and tobacco—in short everything that is embraced in the stock of a first class drug and prescription house. We know of no establishment which we can more honestly and strongly recommend.

Our Bulletin.

The reasons why we can sell goods cheap.
BUYING OUR GOODS
For cash in the closest markets.
NO BAD DEBTS
Requiring large profits to cover.
NO OLD STOCK
To work off, and the loss made up by large profits on new goods.
LOW EXPENSES
To suit the times.
ARE THE REASONS
Why we can offer you
FIRST CLASS GOODS
At a closer margin than yet offered.
BIBER & EASTON,
118 Federal street.
TTH

The Great Pianist, S. B. Mills.

Who will perform to-day at our Exposition, has, we are creditably informed, a fine Steinway Grand in his own house for his private practice, and, also, a Steinway Grand for his pupils, in his teaching room in Steinway Hall.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Louis Felsinger and Ed. Powell, of Wheeling, are to row a three mile single scull race for $300 a side.

····On average 1,600 passengers have left the city or passed over the Pennsylvania railroad east daily this week.

····Temporary bridges have been erected and trains are now running regularly between Connellsville and Uniontown.

····The profits made on the Castle Shannon barbecue are to be donated to the widow of Wm. Gibson, the brakeman who was killed at the tunnel on the day of the barbecue.

····John Gipe, a resident of Altoona, met with a serious accident Tuesday at Mineral Point, Cambria county. He was employed as a brakeman on a freight train, and by some means fell from the platform and was run over by the cars. His recovery is doubtful.

····It is easier to extract blood from a turnip than to find news in a morning paper.—*Leader*. The *Leader* is so accustomed to depending upon the morning papers for its local and telegraphic news that when thrown upon its own resources its pages become absolute blanks.

····Collins, one of the alleged freight car robbers of the Pennsylvania railroad, was arraigned in Temperanceville Tuesday for another offense, and yesterday Detective McGovern lodged a process against him for that robbery. There are five or six now in jail for complicity in the freight car robbery.

·····The M. E. congregation at McKeesport, which has been under the charge of Dr. Watkins for the past year, have raised sufficient money to build a new church, for which the contract has been let and work commenced. The building will cost between $30,000 and $40,00 and is to be finished by October, 1877.

·····The Brownsville *Clipper*, speaking of the address of Prof. S. A. Neale, of Allegheny, at a Masonic celebration in Brownsville the other day, says: "The address was delivered in a deliberative and scholarly manner, and was replete with good sense and excellent points, and we only regret that we have not space to give it entire."

····Louis Kemler, foreman of the steamer at the Walton engine house, has contrived a new brake for the hose reel. It happens at a fire that while the hose carriage is pouring out hose from the plug to the fire, the reel revolves too rapidly. To prevent this, Mr. Kemler places a steel strap brake on the shaft of the reel, which is operated by the foot of the driver.

····Threats having been made that Paddy Magee's